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The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DATA FOR: AUGUST 1981

State rate down, employment up. Tennessee's unemployment rate dropped 0.6 percent from July to August, registering 8.0 percent for the month. The August labor force was the largest in history at 2,071,900 persons. At the same time, employment in the labor force rose 21,800 to 1,905,200.

U. S. rate falls again. The nation's unemployment rate dropped again in August, falling 0.1 percent to 7.2 percent of the 107,771,000 member labor force. The new labor force total indicates a decrease of 637,000 persons since July.

Manufacturing employment back up. The state's manufacturing industries returned to work after their July vacation closings, reflected by the increase in that sector's August employment. Major increases were reported by apparel and chemicals, followed by lumber, furniture and metals. Employment losses appeared in the nonmanufacturing sector--primarily in retail trade, services, construction and government. Continued high interest rates and government cutbacks together with seasonal factors were responsible for the decreases.

Weakley still has low rate. Weakley County's 4.2 percent unemployment was the state's lowest in August, while Stewart County posted the high rate with 32.8 percent (due to a plant closing). Williamson County (4.5%) had the second lowest rate, Van Buren the next highest at 23.4 percent.

CPI still rising. The Consumer Price Index rose 0.8 percent between July and August, making the increase since August, 1980, 10.9 percent. Fastest rising prices included women's and girls' apparel (2.8%) and used cars (2.5%). Among the decreases were fuel oil, coal and bottled gas, new cars and gasoline.

Initial claims down, trust fund up. Tennessee's initial claims dropped 25,488 to 40,936 in August, while continued weeks claimed rose 22,442 to 255,371. This compares to 47,799 initial claims and 320,773 continued weeks claimed in August, 1980. This month's weekly benefit amount remained $81, as the trust fund rose $13.1 million to $172.2 million.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR **ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER**

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STATEWIDE

Comparing Tennessee's Economy to the U. S. Economy

Our office has received several questions recently about the state's unemployment rate and why it is higher than the national rate. The following explanation also gives the reader a picture of the ingredients in Tennessee's total nonagricultural employment. It was prepared by Jim Eley, Manager of the Labor Market Information Unit in Research and Statistics.

Historically, Tennessee lags several months behind the nation in feeling the effects of major economic fluctuations. This is due in part to the industrial makeup of the state, characterized by the manufacture of many "component" parts which are shipped elsewhere for assembly into finished products. Auto related products are examples of this. Many automobile parts such as transmissions, windshields, etc. are manufactured in Tennessee, and assembled in other parts of the country. Thus, when sales drop, we are already in the process of filling orders for the next model. Falling sales affect other parts of the country (Michigan, for example,) immediately.

If sales continue to slump, then Tennessee is affected. This normally affects employment in durable goods first, followed by nondurable goods, and finally nonmanufacturing industries due to a loss in buying power.

The same cycle is followed during an economic recovery as built up inventories must be moved before product orders are issued to manufacturers. For that reason, Tennessee is slower to recover than the nation as a whole. Durable goods recover first, nondurables second, and nonmanufacturing industries last. It appears that both durables and nondurables are starting to recover at a respectable pace, but nonmanufacturing has yet to turn around.

If current trends in Tennessee's employment picture continue, the State's unemployment rate should regain its normal position below that of the nation by the end of the year. The conclusion drawn from a comparison of Tennessee and U. S. unemployment rates from 1973 to the present is that Tennessee fares better than the nation as a whole during normal or favorable economic conditions, but is hit harder during major downturns.

Marta Perry, Editor

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980	Changes From July 1981 Net	July 1981 %	August 1980 Net	August 1980 %
Civilian Labor Force	2,071.9	2,060.2	[illegible]	+11.7	+0.6	[illegible]	[illegible]
Employment 1/	1,905.2	1,883.4	[illegible]	+21.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	166.7	176.8	[illegible]	-10.1	-5.7	+11.4	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	8.0	8.6	7.6	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	7.2	7.0	7.5	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-mangement disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
All Manufacturing	$265.99	$266.53	$241.52	39.7	39.9	39.4	$6.70	$6.68	$6.13
Durable Goods	275.77	279.07	248.92	40.2	40.8	39.2	6.86	6.84	6.35
Lumber and Wood Prod.	183.64	189.91	174.57	38.1	39.4	38.2	4.82	4.82	4.57
Furniture and Fixtures	215.60	213.46	191.52	40.0	39.9	38.0	5.39	5.35	5.04
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	346.53	353.28	320.95	41.6	43.4	41.2	8.33	8.14	7.79
Primary Metal Prod.	388.01	395.25	335.12	40.8	42.5	38.3	9.51	9.30	8.75
Fabricated Metal Prod.	306.77	282.03	260.95	41.4	39.5	39.9	7.41	7.14	6.54
Machinery, Incl. Elect.	260.43	271.51	242.53	39.7	41.2	39.5	6.56	6.59	6.14
Instru. and Rel. Prod.	219.73	224.08	212.53	36.5	37.1	39.8	6.02	6.04	5.34
Nondurable Goods	257.81	255.98	235.02	39.3	39.2	39.5	6.56	6.53	5.95
Food & Kindred Prod.	280.00	291.29	258.34	40.0	42.4	41.4	7.00	6.87	6.24
Textile Mill Prod.	218.10	213.06	193.44	39.8	40.2	39.0	5.48	5.30	4.96
Apparel	161.86	162.13	159.10	35.7	35.4	37.0	4.59	4.58	4.30
Paper & Allied Prod.	335.91	332.86	313.84	42.2	41.4	42.7	7.96	8.04	7.35
Chemical & Allied Prod.	380.38	388.09	329.66	41.8	42.6	40.4	9.10	9.11	8.16
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	307.04	297.31	283.98	40.4	39.8	41.2	7.60	7.47	6.63
Leather & Leather Prod.	200.77	188.94	189.67	39.6	36.8	40.1	5.07	5.08	4.73

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Aug. 1981	TOTAL July 1981	DISADVANTAGED Aug. 1981	DISADVANTAGED July 1981	NON-WHITE Aug. 1981	NON-WHITE July 1981	VETERAN Aug. 1981	VETERAN July 1981
New Applications	22,634	30,718	9,524	16,389	5,580	9,308	1,918	2,118
Testing	1,891	2,221	612	653	442	419	252	218
Enrolled in Training	699	982	552	857	280	391	74	28
Nonagricultural Placement	8,618	15,598	3,891	9,969	1,887	6,234	1,313	1,288
Counseling	3,034	2,816	2,201	1,911	1,312	860	148	158

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980	Net Change July 1981 To August 1981	Net Change August 1980 To August 1981
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+7.6	+2.4
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	496.8	+13.2	+23.9
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	215.3	+4.0	+10.6
Lumber	19.1	17.9	18.2	+1.2	+0.9
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]	22.7	22.0	+1.1	+0.8
Stone, Clay & Glass	12.9	12.9	14.3	0	-1.4
Primary Metal Industries	[illegible]	19.2	19.1	+1.0	[illegible]
Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	33.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non-Electrical Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-0.9	[illegible]
Electrical Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transportation Equipment	22.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Precision Instruments & Ordnance	8.1	[illegible]	8.1	0	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.4	+0.2	+0.9
Nondurable Goods	293.8	284.8	280.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	40.3	40.2	39.8	+0.1	+0.5
Meat Products	[illegible]	7.6	7.9	+0.1	-0.2
Dairy Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	[illegible]
Tobacco	3.4	3.3	3.2	+0.1	+0.2
Textile Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	27.4	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knitting Mills	12.6	12.5	12.4	+0.1	+0.2
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.5	2.5	2.8	0	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	67.8	67.8	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing & Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals	36.6	35.1	38.0	+1.5	[illegible]
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1.2	[illegible]
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	.8	.8	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]	19.9	-0.2	+1.6
Leather	23.2	[illegible]	20.2	[illegible]	+3.0
Nonmanufacturing	1,193.2	1,198.8	[illegible]	-5.6	[illegible]
Mining	10.9	10.3	9.6	+0.6	+1.3
Construction	74.4	74.7	78.9	-0.3	-4.5
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	80.8	80.8	85.1	0	-4.3
Trade	365.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	-2.1	[illegible]
Wholesale Trade	106.0	105.9	108.4	+0.1	-2.4
Wholesale Durable Goods	65.0	64.8	[illegible]	+0.2	+1.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	41.0	41.1	44.4	-0.1	-3.4
Retail Trade	258.9	262.1	265.9	-3.2	-7.0
Retail General Merchandise	37.6	37.4	37.1	+0.2	+0.5
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	[illegible]	76.7	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Banking	[illegible]	[illegible]	26.5	0	+0.2
Insurance Carriers	19.3	19.4	19.9	-0.1	-0.6
Services	298.2	299.7	293.5	-1.5	+4.7
Government	287.3	289.4	294.6	-2.1	-7.3
Federal	72.4	73.7	73.8	-1.3	-1.4
State & Local	214.9	215.7	[illegible]	-0.8	-5.9

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Chattanooga's total nonagricultural employment increased by 500 (0.3%) between July and August, as both sectors posted small gains. Seasonal employment was responsible for an additional 100 employees in fabricated metal products (1.3%), food products (2.0%) and textile mill products (0.9%), which made up a total increase of 300 (0.6%) in the manufacturing sector. Nonmanufacturing posted its only gain in state and local government (300, or 1.4%) as schools prepared to open for a new term. The only sector loss occurred in wholesale nondurable trade, where scattered layoffs resulted in a total decrease of 100 (3.1%).

OVER THE YEAR Business activity continues to show an increase over last year--this month's employment total of 164,700 is up 700 over the year-ago figure. Manufacturing gains were posted by textile mill products (200, or 1.7%) due to improved market conditions, and by paper products (100, or 7.7%). Losses of 200 each were reported by primary metals (4.7%), apparel (15.4%), and chemicals (3.4%), to give the sector a net loss of 400 over the year. The biggest change among nonmanufacturing categories was in state and local government, which rose 2,500 (12.5%) since last August. Major decreases occurred in federal government (800, or 8.2%) due to completed construction projects, and in services (400, or 1.4%) because of a decline in tourism. These and other small losses only partially offset sector gains, resulting in an over the year increase of 1,100 in nonmanufacturing.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Chattanooga area labor force is up 1,400 (0.7%) to 191,300 persons in August. Total employment rose 2,100 during the month, while the unemployment rate fell 0.5 percent to 7.7 percent of the labor force. Last August, the rate was 6.8 percent of a labor force numbering 186,900 persons.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings jumped $7.15 during August, based on an average hourly increase of $.16, and an additional 0.1 hour worked per week. The durable goods sector posted a weekly increase of $16.16 while working 0.8 hour longer each week. The largest cell increase was in fabricated metal products, where average weekly earnings went up $46.81 while average weekly hours rose 2.9.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980	Changes from July 1981 Net	Changes from July 1981 %	Changes from August 1980 Net	Changes from August 1980 %
Civilian Labor Force 1/	191.3	189.9	186.9	+1.4	+.7	+4.4	+2.4
Unemployment	14.8	15.5	12.8	-.7	-4.5	+2.0	+15.6
Percent of Labor Force	7.7	8.2	6.8	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	176.5	174.4	174.1	+2.1	+1.2	+2.4	+1.4

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Aug. 1981	Average Weekly Earnings July 1981	Average Weekly Earnings Aug. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Aug. 1981	Average Weekly Hours July 1981	Average Weekly Hours Aug. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Aug. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings July 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Aug. 1980
All Manufacturing	$272.43	$265.28	$238.72	40.6	40.5	38.4	$6.71	$6.55	$6.21
Durable Goods	296.08	279.92	257.11	40.2	39.4	37.2	7.39	7.10	6.92
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	308.93	324.41	287.66	38.4	40.7	39.1	7.96	8.17	7.35
Iron & Steel Foundries	267.43	271.20	275.66	35.9	39.3	36.4	7.47	6.90	7.54
Fabricated Metal Prod.	372.75	325.94	303.42	41.6	38.7	39.3	8.96	8.42	7.78
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	298.36	282.54	275.81	41.1	39.4	40.4	7.26	8.02	6.81
Nondurable Goods	216.55	251.36	226.37	40.8	41.2	38.3	5.24	6.11	5.18
Textile Mill Prod.	224.20	212.45	190.46	42.1	41.9	38.4	5.32	5.08	4.91
Knitting Mills	188.24	184.17	158.67	41.1	40.3	37.4	4.58	4.57	4.22
Paper & Allied Prod.	347.85	329.61	288.77	47.5	47.4	43.4	7.32	6.96	6.65
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	363.37	379.90	342.76	41.1	42.4	41.8	8.84	8.96	8.20

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Aug. 1981	TOTAL July 1981	DISADVANTAGED Aug. 1981	DISADVANTAGED July 1981	NON-WHITE Aug. 1981	NON-WHITE July 1981	VETERAN Aug. 1981	VETERAN July 1981
New Applications	1,837	1,498	1,026	1,641	332	814	135	191
Testing	200	152	72	85	56	72	28	27
Enrolled in Training	42	5	21	4	9	2	3	0
Nonagricultural Placement	526	2,152	355	1,234	117	806	38	150
Counseling	228	192	198	157	87	76	51	34

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980	Net Change July 1981 to Aug. 1981	Net Change Aug. 1980 to Aug. 1981
TOTAL	164.7	164.2	164.0	+.5	+.7
Manufacturing	49.2	48.9	49.6	+.3	-.4
Durable Goods	21.3	21.2	21.6	+.1	-.3
Lumber (except furniture)	.7	.7	.7	.0	.0
Stone, Clay and Glass	2.0	2.0	2.0	.0	.0
Primary Metals	4.1	4.1	4.3	.0	-.2
Fabricated Metal Prod.	7.7	7.6	7.7	+.1	.0
Machinery (except elec.)	3.2	3.2	3.2	.0	.0
All Other	3.6	3.6	3.7	.0	-.1
Nondurable Goods	27.9	27.7	28.0	+.2	-.1
Food Products	5.0	4.9	5.0	+.1	.0
Textile Mill Products	11.8	11.7	11.6	+.1	+.2
Knitting Mills	3.0	3.0	2.9	.0	+.1
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.3	.0	-.2
Paper Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	.0	+.1
Printing and Publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6	.0	.0
Chemicals	5.7	5.7	5.9	.0	-.2
All Other	1.4	1.4	1.4	.0	.0
Nonmanufacturing	115.5	115.3	114.4	+.2	+1.1
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.2	.0	+.1
Construction	6.3	6.3	6.5	.0	-.2
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.2	7.2	7.3	.0	-.1
Trade	32.5	32.6	32.5	-.1	.0
Wholesale Trade	8.3	8.4	8.2	-.1	+.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.2	.0	.0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.2	3.0	-.1	+.1
Retail Trade	24.2	24.2	24.3	.0	-.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9.3	9.3	9.3	.0	.0
Service	27.4	27.4	27.8	.0	-.4
Government	31.5	31.2	29.8	+.3	+1.7
Federal	9.0	9.0	9.8	.0	-.8
State and Local	22.5	22.2	20.0	+.3	+2.5

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment, at 200,800, is up 4,300 (2.2%) since July, due to a large manufacturing sector increase (4,800). That sector's biggest single-industry gain was in all other nondurable goods, which went up 3,100 (17.9%) when a strike ended. Another significant increase came from apparel (1,600, or 23.9%) due to a recall from layoff. There were no declining industries in manufacturing this month. The most significant nonmanufacturing increase occurred in mining, which added 100 workers (5.9%) to supply an increased demand for coal. Other gains were in transportation, communication and public utilities, and retail trade, which added 100 employees each. State and local government suffered a loss of 500 (1.1%) as summer school ended. The sector's only other decrease was in services, which dropped 300 (0.9%) during the month.

OVER THE YEAR The activity surrounding Expo '82 had a definite positive impact on Knoxville's employment picture, pushing total nonag employment up 8,500 (4.4%) over the year. The largest single increase was in state and local government, which added 3,200 (10.1%). Other important increases were reported by services (1,700, or 5.7%), and retail trade (1,500, or 5.0%) in the nonmanufacturing sector, and by apparel (1,200 or 16.9%), and printing and publishing (300, Or 16.6%) in manufacturing. That sector's biggest decrease occurred in textile mill products which fell 300 (10.7%) in an industry wide decrease. Other manufacturing losses were food products (200, or 4.3%) and all other durable goods (100, or 1.0%). Federal government posted the only nonmanufacturing decrease, dropping 200 (2.0%) over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT The SMSA labor force was up 1,100 (0.5%) over the July level to 219,000 in August. Unemployment decreased 200 between months and employment added 1,400 (0.7%), lowering the unemployment rate 0.1 percent to 3.9 percent in August. One year ago, the rate was 5.7 percent of a 209,000 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings at $296.56, were $1.82 (0.6%) higher in August than July, while the average workweek dropped 0.4 hour to 39.7 hours. The increase in average hourly earnings amounted to $.12, or 1.6 percent since July. Average durable goods earnings dropped $.13 per hour, or $6.13 per week, as the average hours worked fell 0.1 to 40.6 per week. Nondurable goods more than compensated for this loss by increasing $.44 per hour, or $10.74 weekly, while average hours dropped 1.0 to 39.2 hours per week. Of the published industries, textile mill products showed the only increase, rising $7.24 per week to $193.43.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)
K

	AUGUST 1981	JULY 1981	AUGUST 1980	Changes From: JULY 1981 Net	%	AUGUST 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	219.0	217.9	209.0	+1.1	+0.5	+10.0	+ 4.8
Unemployment	8.6	8.8	12.0	-0.2	-2.3	- 3.4	-28.3
Percent of Labor Force	3.9	4.0	5.7				
Total Employment	210.5	209.1	197.0	+1.4	+0.7	+13.5	+ 6.9

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
Manufacturing	$296.56	$294.74	$266.74	39.7	40.1	39.4	$7.47	$7.35	$6.77
Durable Goods	340.63	346.76	309.29	40.6	40.7	39.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	364.88	410.99	330.81	38.9	38.7	41.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	275.97	276.71	215.31	39.2	39.7	33.6	[illegible]	6.97	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	272.44	261.70	255.71	39.2	40.2	39.4	6.95	6.51	6.49
Food and Kindred Prod.	251.06	252.69	215.05	44.2	44.1	44.1	5.68	5.73	5.11
Textile Mill Prod.	193.43	186.19	177.97	39.8	39.7	39.2	4.86	4.69	4.54
Apparel & Other Tex. Prod.	196.35	198.11	190.82	37.4	37.1	38.2	[illegible]	5.34	4.99

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES
K

	TOTAL Aug. 1981	July 1981	DISADVANTAGED Aug. 1981	July 1981	NON-WHITE Aug. 1981	July 1981	VETERAN Aug. 1981	July 1981
New Applications	1,763	3,070	698	1,261	179	329	172	219
Testing	81	200	16	60	5	20	7	7
Enrolled in Training	21	61	20	52	6	8	0	0
Nonagricultural Placement	994	1,591	435	711	121	211	172	207
Counseling	86	216	45	131	11	38	13	18

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)
K

INDUSTRY	AUGUST 1981	JULY 1981	AUGUST 1980	Net Change JULY 1981	AUGUST 1980
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber (except furniture)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.1	1.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery (except elec.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+1.6	[illegible]
Printing and Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Service	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State & Local	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Memphis' total nonagricultural employment fell 800 (0.2%) between July and August to 353,700 persons. The reasons for the decrease were scattered small layoffs and vacation closings, and the end of summer employment programs for area youths. Both sectors recorded losses--the manufacturing sector's net decrease of 700 was headed by the loss of 800 (16.3%) in nonelectrical machinery employment. Other declines were in printing and publishing and chemicals (100 each). Increases were posted by apparel (100, or 5.2%) and lumber (100, or 4.0%), due in both industries to recalls from layoffs. Nonmanufacturing lost 300 (1.8%) in federal and 200 (0.4%) in state and local government in seasonal decreases, while gaining 300 (0.5%) in retail trade (new stores) and 200 (2.7%) in the services category.

OVER THE YEAR The loss of 1,600 (0.5%) jobs since August, 1980, points out the state of the SMSA economy. The manufacturing sector had a net decrease of 700 (1.2%), with the largest single loss coming from nonelectrical machinery (1,300, or 24.1%)--the reasons are explained above. Lumber also dropped significantly (300, or 10.3%) as interest rates remained high enough to slow building projects. Sector increases included all other durable goods (400, or 6.3%) where 300 were on strike in 1980, and apparel (200, or 11.1%). Among nonmanufacturing industries, retail trade posted the biggest increase (1,300, or 2.1%) with the opening of several new stores. Finance, insurance and real estate came in second by adding 200 (1.0%) over the year. Several industries suffered significant losses--construction (700, or 4.3%), wholesale nondurable goods (400, or 3.0%) and transportation, communication and public utilities (300, or 1.1%) because of less business, and federal government (500, or 3.0%) because of budget cutbacks and the air traffic controller's strike.

UNEMPLOYMENT The August labor force, at 403,800, is up 3,000 from the July level, as both employment and unemployment showed increases. The employment increase was greater, causing the rate to fall 0.1 percent to 8.1 percent of the labor force. Last year, unemployment was 6.2 percent of a labor force numbering 392,800 persons.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Memphis' average hourly earnings dropped $.12 to $7.48 during August while average hours worked increased 0.4 to 40.6 per week. These two factors caused average weekly earnings to fall $1.83 to $303.69. The durable goods sector lost $.39 per hour, while working an average of 1 hour per week longer. Nondurable goods earnings increased $.11 per hour, or $4.56 per week based on the same number of hours--41.4 per week in both July and August.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980	Changes from: July 1981 Net	%	August 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	403.8	400.8	392.8	+3.0	+0.7	+11.0	+ 2.8
Unemployment	32.9	32.8	24.4	+0.1	+0.3	+ 8.5	+34.8
Percent of Labor Force	8.1	8.2	6.2	–	–	–	–
Total Employment 1/	370.9	368.0	368.4	+2.9	+0.8	+ 2.5	+ 0.7

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Aug. 1981	July 1981	Aug. 1980
All Manufacturing	$303.69	$305.52	$283.10	40.6	40.2	40.5	$7.48	$7.60	$6.99
Durable Goods	263.08	273.08	261.70	39.8	38.9	40.2	6.61	7.00	6.51
Lumber & Wood Prod.	183.24	189.95	174.24	35.9	36.6	36.3	5.10	5.19	4.80
Furniture and Fixtures	194.21	197.21	183.01	40.8	39.6	40.4	4.76	4.98	4.53
Nondurable Goods	340.31	335.75	301.22	41.4	41.4	40.7	8.22	8.11	7.40
Food and Kindred Prod.	366.96	363.00	297.52	44.0	44.0	40.2	8.34	8.25	7.40
Paper and Allied Prod.	320.68	309.82	308.00	42.1	41.2	42.6	7.61	7.52	7.23
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	384.81	371.86	337.00	42.9	41.8	41.4	8.97	8.89	8.14

MONTHLY REPORT ON LABOR TURNOVER RATES

	ACCESSION RATES TOTAL Aug. 1981	July 1981	NEW HIRES Aug. 1981	July 1981	SEPARATION RATES TOTAL Aug. 1981	July 1981	QUITS Aug. 1981	July 1981	LAYOFFS Aug. 1981	July 1981
All Manufacturing	2.6	2.6	1.6	2.0	2.7	2.2	1.5	1.8	0.3	0.4
Durable Goods	2.9	2.8	1.9	1.7	2.7	2.9	1.5	1.1	0.5	0.5
Lumber	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.3	3.7	2.6	2.2	1.1	0.2	0.7
Furniture	1.6	1.5	1.2	0.6	4.1	4.8	2.6	2.1	0.6	0.2
Nonelectric Machinery 3/										
Nondurable Goods	2.4	2.6	1.6	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.2	0.2
Food	1.5	2.4	1.4	2.3	2.7	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.1	*
Paper	2.3	3.6	1.8	3.2	2.8	1.9	1.3	0.6	0.1	0.6
Chemicals	1.0	2.4	0.9	2.4	2.7	1.1	1.7	0.7	*	0.1

*Less than 0.1
3/ Information not available

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980	Net Change July 1981	August 1980
TOTAL	353.7	354.5	355.3	-0.8	-1.6
Manufacturing	59.0	59.7	59.7	-0.7	-0.7
Durable Goods	25.4	26.1	26.4	-0.7	-1.0
Lumber (except furniture)	2.6	2.5	2.9	+0.1	-0.3
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.2	1.2	1.4	0	-0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	3.0	3.0	2.9	0	+0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	5.6	5.6	5.6	0	0
Nonelectrical Machinery	4.1	4.9	5.4	-0.8	-1.3
Electrical Machinery	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	+0.1
All Other	6.7	6.7	6.3	0	+0.4
Nondurable Goods	33.6	33.6	33.3	0	+0.3
Food Products	9.1	9.1	9.3	0	-0.2
Bakery Products	1.3	1.3	1.4	0	-0.1
Apparel	2.0	1.9	1.8	+0.1	+0.2
Paper Products	6.5	6.4	6.4	+0.1	+0.1
Printing and Publishing	4.0	4.1	4.0	-0.1	0
Chemicals	7.1	7.2	7.0	-0.1	+0.1
All Other	4.9	4.9	4.8	0	+0.1
Nonmanufacturing	294.7	294.8	295.6	-0.1	-0.9
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	-0.1
Construction	15.4	15.4	16.1	0	-0.7
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	26.7	26.7	27.0	0	-0.3
Trade	96.9	96.7	96.3	+0.2	+0.6
Wholesale	32.6	32.7	33.3	-0.1	-0.7
Wholesale Durable Goods	19.5	19.5	19.8	0	-0.3
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.1	13.2	13.5	-0.1	-0.4
Retail	64.3	64.0	63.0	+0.3	+1.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	19.4	19.4	19.2	0	+0.2
Service	74.5	74.3	74.3	+0.2	+0.2
Government	61.7	62.2	62.5	-0.5	-0.8
Federal	16.4	16.7	16.9	-0.3	-0.5
State & Local	45.3	45.5	45.6	-0.2	-0.3

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Aug. 1981	July 1981	DISADVANTAGED Aug. 1981	July 1981	NON-WHITE Aug. 1981	July 1981	VETERAN Aug. 1981	July 1981
New Applications	3,807	5,984	2,314	4,238	2,513	4,126	179	305
Testing	334	127	150	40	198	57	21	4
Enrolled in Training	57	198	53	173	52	190	1	3
Nonagricultural Placement	845	3,186	523	2,492	580	2,745	126	198
Counseling	985	365	761	275	735	280	72	21

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonmanufacturing declines in August were only partially offset by manufacturing increases, resulting in a net loss of 700 (0.2%) to total nonagricultural employment in Nashville. Manufacturing's biggest gain was in all other durable goods (1,300, or 22.4%) where workers laid off in July were called back in August. The only decrease was in machinery (100, or 0.8%); it was caused by a vacation closing. On the nonmanufacturing side, construction showed the largest gain (300, or 1.8%), thanks to a seasonal increase in work orders. Losses were led by the service category, which dropped 1,100 (1.5%) when private schools closed after their summer sessions. A Another significant decrease was in retail trade, which dropped 1,000 (1.9%) during the month.

OVER THE YEAR This August, total nonagricultural employment was 351,900--a 2,200 person (0.6%) increase from the year ago figure. A slowly improving area economy is responsible for the higher employment level. The largest single increase occurred in machinery, which added 1,500 employees (13.4%) over the year. Services also added 1,500 (2.2%) to satisfy increased demands for educational and medical services. Leather manufacturing jumped 1,000 (21.7%) to post the highest percentage increase for the one-year period. Decreases in manufacturing included food products (2.8%) and fabricated metal products (3.0%); employment dropped by 200 persons in each category. Nonmanufacturing losses were led by retail trade (3,400 or 6.0%) and transportation (800, or 4.2%), where consumer resistance to higher prices caused decreased demand for their products.

UNEMPLOYMENT The August labor force of 418,000 persons is up 1,300 (0.3%) from last month, as students finishing summer school searched for temporary work until their fall terms begin. The recall from layoff (mentioned above) is primarily responsible for the 0.3 percent drop in the unemployment rate--to 6.3 percent. One year ago, the rate was 6.1 percent of a 410,100 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Nashville's hours and earnings totals increase in all categories in August, with both sectors showing increased earnings. Total average weekly hours went up 0.5 to 40.6, while the wage rate rose $.05 to $7.38. The higher rate together with more hours worked resulted in additional earnings of $5.70 per week. Printing and publishing showed the largest cell increases in both hours and weekly earnings--the average weekly hours rose 3.9 to 41.4 in August, while average weekly earnings went up $28.94 to $299.32.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

N	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980	Changes From July 1981 Net	Changes From July 1981 %	Changes From Aug. 1980 Net	Changes From Aug. 1980 %
Civilian Labor Force	418.0	416.7	410.1	1.3	0.3	7.9	1.9
Unemployment	26.4	27.4	24.9	-1.0	-3.6	1.5	6.0
Percent of Labor Force	6.3	6.6	6.1	XX	XX	XX	XX
Total Employment	391.6	389.3	385.2	2.3	0.6	6.4	1.7

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

N	Average Weekly Earnings Aug. 1981	Average Weekly Earnings July 1981	Average Weekly Earnings Aug. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Aug. 1981	Average Weekly Hours July 1981	Average Weekly Hours Aug. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Aug. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings July 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Aug. 1980
All Manufacturing	$299.63	$293.93	$260.70	40.6	40.1	39.5	$7.38	$7.33	$6.60
Durable Goods	313.98	309.94	267.44	40.1	40.2	39.1	7.83	7.71	6.84
Nondurable Goods	283.71	274.91	253.60	41.3	39.9	40.0	6.87	6.89	6.34
Food and Kindred Prod.	334.97	336.20	274.18	40.8	41.1	35.7	8.21	8.18	7.68
Printing & Publishing	299.32	270.38	285.11	41.4	37.5	40.1	7.23	7.21	7.11

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

N	TOTAL Aug. 1981	TOTAL July 1981	DISADVANTAGED Aug. 1981	DISADVANTAGED July 1981	NON-WHITE Aug. 1981	NON-WHITE July 1981	VETERAN Aug. 1981	VETERAN July 1981
New Applications	4,677	5,981	2,035	3,068	1,250	2,090	424	494
Testing	436	773	98	151	69	137	158	174
Enrolled in Training	41	77	16	51	11	19	21	[illegible]
Nonagricultural Placement	1,592	2,361	790	1,344	577	1,114	190	233
Counseling	359	598	226	362	150	774	47	47

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

N INDUSTRY	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980	Net Change July 1981	Net Change August 1980
TOTAL	351.9	352.6	349.7	-0.7	2.2
Manufacturing	81.0	79.4	77.5	1.6	3.5
Durable Goods	40.6	39.2	37.8	1.4	2.8
Lumber (except furniture)	1.7	1.7	1.5	0	0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	3.9	3.8	3.5	0.1	0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	6.5	6.5	6.7	0	-0.2
Machinery	12.7	12.8	11.2	-0.1	1.5
Transportation	8.7	8.6	8.3	0.1	0.4
All Other	7.1	5.8	6.8	1.3	0.3
Nondurable Goods	40.4	40.2	39.6	0.2	0.8
Food Products	7.0	7.0	7.2	0	-0.2
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0
Apparel	5.1	5.1	5.2	0	-0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	10.9	0	0.1
Petroleum and Rubber	3.8	3.8	3.6	0	0.2
Leather	5.6	5.4	4.6	0.2	1.0
All Other	6.4	6.4	6.4	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	270.9	273.2	272.3	-2.3	-1.4
Construction	17.1	16.8	17.7	0.3	-0.6
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	18.1	18.1	18.9	0	-0.8
Trade	80.1	81.0	82.3	-0.9	-2.2
Wholesale	27.2	27.1	25.9	0.1	1.3
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.2	18.0	16.6	0.1	1.6
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	9.0	9.1	9.4	0	-0.4
Retail	52.9	53.9	56.3	-1.0	-3.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	24.7	24.8	24.0	-0.1	0.7
Service and Miscellaneous	70.3	71.4	68.8	-1.1	1.5
Government	60.7	61.2	61.7	-0.5	-1.0
Federal	9.1	9.2	9.8	-0.1	-0.7
State and Local	51.6	52.0	51.9	-0.4	-0.3

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment fell 1,500 persons (1.1%) between months to 135,000 in the SMSA. The only changes in manufacturing employment occurred in lumber and wood products, which added 100 (6.7%), and stone, clay and glass, which dropped 100 (5.0%), resulting in a net change of zero for the sector. Among nonmanufacturing industries, three showed increases of 100 each--transportation, communication and public utilities, wholesale trade and services. Layoffs at Phipps Bend accounted for the loss of 1,600 (6.7%) in the government category; other sector losses came from construction and all other nonmanufacturing (100 each).

OVER THE YEAR A net loss of 1,300 (1.0%) was reported over the year, as both sectors decreased employment . Manufacturing industries suffering employment declines were food, printing and publishing (300 each), all other durable goods (200) and all other nondurable goods (100). Increases of 400 (6.9%) in metal products and 100 in apparel partially offset the losses. The only nonmanufacturing increase was in services (1,300, or 7.6%) which has exhibited a healthy growth pattern over the year. The Phipps Bend layoffs were responsible for the sector's greatest decrease (1,800, or 7.4%). Construction also decreased significantly, (300, or 4.1%) in a slowdown resulting from continued high interest rates on building materials and home mortgages.

UNEMPLOYMENT The August labor force at 18,100 was 1,900 (1.0%) below the July total. Most of the decrease was from the unemployment category (1,500, or 10.7%) which caused the unemployment rate to drop--from 7.7 percent to 6.9 percent between months. In August, 1980, the unemployment rate was 6.3 percent of a labor force numbering 179,500 persons.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980	Net Change July 1981	Net Change August 1980
TOTAL	135.0	136.5	136.3	-1.5	-1.3
Manufacturing	53.3	53.3	53.5	0	-.2
Durable Goods	19.9	19.9	19.7	0	+.2
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.6	1.5	1.6	+.1	0
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.9	2.0	1.9	-.1	0
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	6.2	6.2	5.8	0	+.4
All Other Durable Goods	10.2	10.2	10.4	0	-.2
Nondurable Goods	33.4	33.4	33.8	0	-.4
Food Products	3.5	3.5	3.8	0	-.3
Textile Mill Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	0	0
Apparel	4.6	4.6	4.5	0	+.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.8	5.8	6.1	0	-.3
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.6	16.6	16.5	0	+.1
Nonmanufacturing	81.7	83.2	82.8	-1.5	-1.1
Construction	7.0	7.1	7.3	-.1	-.3
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.7	5.6	5.7	+.1	0
Trade	23.4	23.3	23.6	+.1	-.2
Wholesale	5.7	5.6	5.7	+.1	0
Retail	17.7	17.7	17.9	0	-.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0
Services	18.5	18.4	17.2	+.1	+1.3
Government	22.4	24.0	24.2	-1.6	-1.8
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.7	.8	.8	-.1	-.1

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	August 1981	July 1981	August 1980	Changes From July 1981 Net	Changes From July 1981 %	Changes From August 1980 Net	Changes From August 1980 %
Civilian Labor Force	181.1	183.0	179.5	-1.9	-1.0	+1.6	+0.9
Unemployment	12.5	14.0	11.3	-1.5	-10.7	+1.2	+10.6
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	7.7	6.3				
Total Employment	168.6	169.0	168.2	-0.4	-0.2	+0.4	+0.2

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Aug. 1981	TOTAL July 1981	DISADVANTAGED Aug. 1981	DISADVANTAGED July 1981	NON-WHITE Aug. 1981	NON-WHITE July 1981	VETERAN Aug. 1981	VETERAN July 1981
New Applications	1,417	2,676	479	1,314	49	151	164	163
Testing	74	135	20	61	2	19	6	17
Enrolled in Training	67	128	42	113	14	9	10	9
Nonagricultural Placement	520	984	257	844	22	82	98	51
Counseling	121	238	95	164	6	28	12	42

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION Aug. 1981	TENNESSEE PORTION July 1981	TENNESSEE PORTION Aug. 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION Aug. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION July 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Aug. 1980
TOTAL	106.0	107.4	107.7	29.0	29.1	28.6
Manufacturing	43.7	43.6	43.7	9.6	9.7	9.8
Durable Goods	15.3	15.2	15.2	4.6	4.7	4.5
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.4	1.3	1.3	.2	.2	.3
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.8	1.9	1.6	.1	.1	.3
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	4.1	4.0	3.7	2.1	2.2	2.1
All Other Durable Goods	8.0	8.2	8.5	2.2	2.0	1.9
Nondurable Goods	28.4	28.4	28.5	5.0	5.0	5.3
Food Products	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8
Textile Mill Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	.2	.2	.2
Apparel	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.3	5.3	5.6	.5	.5	.5
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.1	16.1	16.1	.5	.5	.4
Nonmanufacturing	62.3	63.8	64.0	19.4	19.4	18.8
Construction	5.4	5.5	5.9	1.6	1.6	1.4
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	4.4	4.3	4.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Trade	16.5	16.5	17.0	6.9	6.8	6.6
Wholesale	4.0	3.9	4.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Retail	12.5	12.6	13.0	5.2	5.1	4.9
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Services	14.9	14.8	13.5	3.6	3.6	3.7
Government	17.7	19.2	19.5	4.7	4.8	4.7
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.6	.7	.7	.1	.1	.1

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	TENNESSEE PORTION Aug. 1981	TENNESSEE PORTION July 1981	TENNESSEE PORTION Aug. 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION Aug. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION July 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Aug. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	142.4	143.2	139.8	38.7	39.8	39.7
Unemployment	10.2	11.1	8.5	2.3	2.9	2.8
Percent of Labor Force	7.2	7.6	6.1	5.9	7.3	7.1
Total Employment**	132.2	132.1	131.3	36.4	36.9	36.9

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS,
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
AUGUST 1981

Group	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index Aug. 1981	Unadjusted Percent Change to Aug. 1981 from Aug. 1980	July 1981	Index Aug. 1981	Unadjusted Percent change to Aug. 1981 from Aug. 1980	July 1981
ALL ITEMS	276.5	10.9	0.8	276.5	10.8	0.7
ALL ITMES (1957-59=100)	321.5			321.5		
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	270.1	7.2	0.4	270.6	7.2	0.4
HOUSING 1/	299.7	12.8	0.9	299.6	12.7	0.9
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	187.4	4.9	1.5	187.9	5.6	1.3
TRANSPORTATION	283.7	12.3	0.4	285.1	12.5	0.4
MEDICAL CARE	299.3	11.5	1.3	298.6	10.6	1.1
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	222.3	6.9	0.5	219.9	7.0	0.5
OTHER GOODS AND SERV.	235.6	9.8	0.5	233.5	9.1	0.5
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	256.2	8.2	0.5	256.9	8.4	0.5
SERVICES	312.2	14.6	1.1	312.7	14.4	1.0
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR						
1967=$1.00	$.362	-9.7	-0.5	$.362	9.7	- 0.5
1957-59=$1.00	$.311	-	-	$.311	-	-

1/ Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
SUITE 540 - 1371 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E.
ATLANTA, GA 30367
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The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DATA FOR: SEPTEMBER 1981

State rate unchanged. The Tennessee unemployment rate remained 8.0 percent in September, the same as the August rate. The labor force reached an all-time high with 2,092,400 members.

U. S. rate up slightly. The nation's unemployment rate rose 0.1 percent to 7.3 percent in September. This month's rate is an increase of 0.2 percent from the September, 1980 rate.

Nonag employment up. Total nonagricultural employment rose 11,400 between August and September to 1,731,300. The largest increases were reported by electrical and nonelectrical machinery, food products and lumber.

Stewart, Williamson are high, low counties. The state's highest unemployment rate was reported by Stewart County, which had a 32.5 percent rate due to a plant closing. The lowest unemployment was found in Weakley County, which recorded a 4.3 percent rate in September.

Initial claims, trust fund drop. Initial claims fell 3,492 during the month to 37,444; continued weeks also dropped, falling 30,486 to 224,885. The state's trust fund balance lost $13.3 million, ending September with $158.9 million. The average weekly benefit amount decreased by $1 to $80 per week.

CPI Pushes Upward. The Consumer Price Index rose for the 119th consecutive month during September. The month's 1.0 percent overall increase brought the CPI to 279.3. This amounted to an 11.0 percent increase since September 1980. The cost of services increased by 1.6 percent during September while commodity prices rose 0.6 percent.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR **ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER**
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX UPDATE

Because of severe budget constraints, the Bureau of Labor Statistics will not be able to carry out by January 1982 the government directive to rebase the Consumer Price Index and the Producer Price Index to the new U. S. government 1977-100 reference base. Postponement is required because of the high cost of both the direct production work necessary to prepare the data and the information services to explain the change. No alternative date for adopting the 1977 reference base will be set until resolution of the Bureau's budget. Below is a brief explanation of the index and its components:

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) measures the change in the cost over time of the same market basket of goods and services which an average American family buys. Thus, it tells us what changes are taking place in the purchasing power of the dollars we spend. The Bureau of Labor Statistics publishes CPI's for two population groups: (1) a CPI for all Urban Consumers (CPI-U) which covers approximately 80 percent of the total noninstitutional civilian population: and (2) a CPI for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) which represents about half the population covered by the CPI-U. The CPI-U includes, in addition to wage earners and clerical workers, professional, managerial, and technical workers, the self-employed, short-term workers, the unemployed, and retirees and others not in the labor force. The choice of the appropriate index is up to the user. In any event, no one can tell whether any substantial differences between the two indexes will occur. This can only be determined by comparing them over a period of time. To date, no significant differences have taken place.

In calculating the index, price changes for the various items in each location are averaged together with weights which represent their importance in the spending of the appropriate population group. Local data are then combined to obtain a U. S. city average.

--From Bureau of Labor Statistics
Marta Perry, Editor

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

S	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Changes From: Aug. 1981 Net	Aug. 1981 %	Sept. 1980 Net	Sept. 1980 %
Civilian Labor Force	2,092.4	2,077.7	2,026.2	+14.7	+0.7	+66.2	+3.3
Employment 1/	1,924.6	1,910.5	1,882.5	+14.1	+0.7	+42.1	+2.2
Unemployment	167.8	167.2	143.7	+ 0.6	+0.4	+24.1	+16.8
Percent of Labor Force	8.0	8.0	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.2	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-mangement disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

S	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1981	Average Weekly Earnings Aug. 1981	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Aug. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Aug. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1980
All Manufacturing	$272.05	$266.66	$246.93	39.6	39.6	39.7	$6.87	$6.70	$6.22
Durable Goods	280.00	277.95	259.05	40.0	40.4	40.1	7.00	6.88	6.46
Lumber and Wood Prod.	185.74	182.88	174.84	37.6	38.1	37.6	4.94	4.80	4.65
Furniture	220.40	217.48	195.94	40.0	40.2	38.8	5.51	5.41	5.05
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	379.30	352.75	335.65	43.2	41.5	41.8	8.78	8.50	8.03
Primary Metal Products	401.09	385.56	362.09	39.4	40.8	41.1	10.18	9.45	8.81
Fabricated Metal Products	301.32	304.06	277.96	40.5	41.2	41.1	7.44	7.38	6.76
Machinery, Incl. Elect.	260.12	261.34	251.88	39.6	39.9	40.3	6.57	6.55	6.25
Instr. & Related Prod.	228.41	224.37	209.61	37.2	37.9	39.4	6.14	5.92	5.32
Nondurable Goods	264.99	257.42	236.79	39.2	39.3	39.4	6.76	6.55	6.01
Food & Kindred Prod.	280.49	280.60	254.78	40.3	40.2	40.7	6.96	6.98	6.26
Textile Mill Prod.	217.09	215.97	200.99	39.4	39.7	39.8	5.51	5.44	5.05
Apparel	158.49	166.37	160.75	33.8	38.0	36.7	4.63	4.42	4.38
Paper & Allied Prod.	360.47	338.78	315.49	43.8	42.4	43.1	8.23	7.99	7.32
Chemical & Allied Prod.	409.70	376.24	338.25	43.4	41.3	41.2	9.44	9.11	8.21
Rubber & Plastic Prod.	308.39	305.66	287.31	40.9	40.7	41.7	7.54	7.51	6.89
Leather & Leather Prod.	205.74	200.77	178.18	38.6	39.6	38.4	5.33	5.07	4.64

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

S	TOTAL Sept. 1981	TOTAL Aug. 1981	DISADVANTAGED Sept. 1981	DISADVANTAGED Aug. 1981	NON-WHITE Sept. 1981	NON-WHITE Aug. 1981	VETERAN Sept. 1981	VETERAN Aug. 1981
New Applications	20,168	22,634	8,456	9,524	4,928	5,580	1,746	1,918
Testing	1,941	1,891	505	612	346	442	267	257
Enrolled in Training	475	699	347	552	161	280	94	74
Nonagricultural Placement	8,780	8,618	3,836	3,891	2,172	1,887	1,201	1,213
Counseling	2,446	3,036	1,787	2,201	975	1,312	288	348

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

S INDUSTRY	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Net Change August 1981 To Sept. 1981	Net Change Sept. 1980 To Sept. 1981
TOTAL	1,731.3	1,719.9	1,727.7	+11.4	+4.1
Manufacturing	524.0	522.9	502.1	+ 1.1	+21.9
Durable Goods	231.8	229.6	219.1	+ 2.2	+11.5
Lumber	19.7	19.3	18.2	+ .4	+ 1.5
Furniture and Fixtures	24.7	24.8	22.2	- 0.1	+ 2.5
Stone, Clay & Glass	14.7	14.6	14.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	19.9	19.9	19.2	0	+ 0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	32.2	32.4	34.3	- 0.2	- 2.1
Non-Electrical Machinery	34.9	34.0	31.7	+ 0.9	+ 3.2
Electrical Machinery	44.9	44.2	39.1	+ 0.7	+ 5.8
Transportation Equipment	22.8	22.8	21.8	0	+ 1.0
Precision Instruments & Ordnance	6.2	6.1	6.2	+ 0.1	0
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.8	11.5	11.0	+ 0.3	+ 0.8
Nondurable Goods	292.2	293.3	281.8	- 1.1	+10.4
Food Products	40.7	40.2	39.9	+ 0.5	+ 0.8
Meat Products	7.5	7.5	7.8	0	- 0.3
Dairy Products	3.9	4.0	4.0	- 0.1	- 0.1
Tobacco	1.6	1.4	1.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.4
Textile Mills	27.6	27.5	27.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Knitting Mills	12.7	12.7	12.3	0	+ 0.4
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.7	2.7	2.8	0	- 0.1
Apparel	70.7	71.6	69.8	- 0.9	+ 0.9
Paper	21.0	20.8	18.7	- 0.2	+ 2.3
Printing & Publishing	27.1	27.3	26.1	- 0.2	+ 1.0
Chemicals	57.9	58.3	57.6	- 0.4	+ 0.3
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	23.5	23.7	24.0	- 0.2	- 0.5
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	.8	.8	0.7	0	+ 0.1
Rubber	21.3	21.6	20.1	- 0.3	+ 1.2
Leather	21.5	21.8	20.4	- 0.3	+ 1.1
Nonmanufacturing	1,207.3	1,197.0	1,227.2	+10.3	-19.9
Mining	10.8	10.8	9.8	0	+ 1.0
Construction	73.2	74.8	78.2	- 1.6	- 5.0
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	82.4	81.2	85.7	+ 1.2	- 3.3
Trade	365.2	366.1	372.7	- 0.9	- 7.5
Wholesale Trade	103.5	105.8	108.5	- 2.3	- 5.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	63.4	65.0	64.0	- 1.6	- 0.6
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	40.1	40.8	44.5	- 0.7	- 4.4
Retail Trade	261.7	260.3	264.2	+ 1.4	- 2.5
Retail General Merchandise	38.7	38.2	36.8	+ 0.5	+ 1.9
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	75.9	76.6	77.6	- 0.7	- 1.7
Banking	26.6	26.6	26.3	0	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	19.4	19.3	19.8	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Services	300.7	300.1	292.3	+ 0.6	+ 8.4
Government	299.1	287.4	310.9	+11.7	-11.8
Federal	71.8	72.4	73.1	- 0.6	- 1.3
State & Local	227.3	215.0	237.8	+12.3	-10.5

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Chattanooga's nonagricultural employment increased 1,400 to 165,600 in September, as area schools reopened and called their employees back to work. Reflecting the school employment increases, state and local government had the largest single industry increase this month (1,300, or 5.9%). This proved to be the nonmanufacturing sector's only increase. Manufacturing had two industries to post additions--textile mill products (knitting mills) went up 100, and food products rose 300 (6.1%) with an expansion in the prepared foods industry. The SMSA had three decreases during the month, all in the nonmanufacturing sector: federal government dropped 200 (2.2%) because of lowered construction employment, while wholesale nondurable goods trade and retail trade lost 100 employees each.

OVER THE YEAR Nonagricultural employment is down 700 (0.4%) from last year's total, while the Chattanooga area economy seems stagnant over the year. The largest increase in the manufacturing sector (400, or 14.3%) in nonelectrical machinery) was because of a strike in the industry last September. The second biggest increase occurred in textile mill products (300, or 2.6%), a result of heavier seasonal demand and new product designs. The most significant sector loss was reported by fabricated metal products (300, or 3.8%) which experienced a decrease in demand. The nonmanufacturing sector's net loss of 900 over the year was due largely to the 1,000 person drop (10.2%) in federal government--the result of construction layoffs in TVA. Increased public services caused the state and local government total to rise 400 (1.7%) for the sector's largest increase.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Chattanooga labor force total rose a slight 100 (0.1%) to 191,800 in September, while unemployment dropped 400 (0.2%) with the opening of area schools. The resulting increase in the employment level (500) caused the unemployment rate to fall 0.2 percent to 7.5 percent of the labor force. One year ago, the rate was 6.7 percent of a labor force totaling 188,400 persons.

HOURS AND EARNINGS During September, average weekly earnings declined $4.86 from August's $273.38 to $268.52 due to a $.12 drop in average hourly earnings. Durable goods industries' weekly earnings increased $.12 while nondurable goods fell $8.15. Paper and allied products reflected the largest drop with average weekly hours falling 6.7 hours and average hourly earnings falling $.20.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Changes From: Aug. 1981 Sept. 1981 Net	%	Sept. 1980 Sept. 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force 1/	191.8	191.7	188.4	+.1	+.1	+3.4	+1.8
Unemployment	14.3	14.7	12.7	-.4	-2.7	+1.6	+12.6
Percent of Labor Force	7.5	7.7	6.7	***	***	***	***
Total Employment	177.5	177.0	175.7	+.5	+.3	+1.8	+1.0

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
All Manufacturing	$268.52	$273.38	$253.66	40.5	40.5	40.2	$6.63	$6.75	$6.31
Durable Goods	296.86	296.74	284.42	39.9	40.1	40.4	7.44	7.40	7.04
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	333.69	308.83	284.44	43.0	38.8	38.7	7.59	7.96	7.35
Iron & Steel Foundries	264.28	267.83	256.97	36.5	37.9	38.7	7.24	7.07	6.64
Fab. Metal Prod.	374.69	372.75	341.07	42.1	42.6	41.9	8.90	8.75	8.14
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	259.46	285.82	324.82	38.1	40.2	43.6	6.81	7.11	7.45
Nondurable Goods	248.28	256.41	231.78	40.9	40.7	40.1	6.07	6.30	5.78
Textile Mill Prod.	212.57	224.38	203.61	42.6	42.1	41.3	4.99	5.33	4.93
Knitting Mills	163.90	187.11	158.08	35.4	40.5	38.0	4.63	4.62	4.16
Paper and Allied Prod.	288.40	342.85	292.60	38.3	45.0	41.8	7.53	7.73	7.00

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	DISADVANTAGED Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	NON-WHITE Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	VETERAN Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981
New Applications	1,159	1,837	845	1,026	139	372	145	175
Testing	187	200	83	72	69	56	12	28
Enrolled in Training	57	42	45	21	8	9	4	5
Nonagricultural Placement	444	526	237	335	131	117	64	78
Counseling	264	228	229	196	172	87	24	37

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Net Change August '81 to Sept. '81	Sept. '80 to Sept. '81
TOTAL	165.6	164.2	166.3	+1.4	- .7
Manufacturing	49.3	48.9	49.1	+ .4	+ .2
Durable Goods	21.2	21.2	21.2	0	0
Lumber (except furniture)	.7	.7	.7	0	0
Stone, Clay and Glass	2.0	2.0	1.9	0	+ .1
Primary Metals	4.1	4.1	4.2	0	- .1
Fabricated Metal Prod.	7.6	7.6	7.9	0	- .3
Machinery (except elec.)	3.2	3.2	2.8	0	+ .4
All Other	1.6	1.6	1.7	0	.1
Nondurable Goods	28.1	27.7	27.9	+ .4	+ .2
Food Products	5.2	4.9	5.0	+ .3	+ .2
Textile Mill Products	11.8	11.7	11.5	+ .1	+ .3
Knitting Mills	3.1	3.0	2.9	+ .1	+ .2
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.3	0	- .2
Paper Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	0	+ .1
Printing and Publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0
Chemicals	5.7	5.7	5.9	0	- .2
All Other	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	116.3	115.3	117.2	+1.0	- .9
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.3	0	0
Construction	6.3	6.3	6.5	0	.2
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.2	7.2	7.2	0	0
Trade	32.4	32.6	32.4	- .2	0
Wholesale Trade	8.3	8.4	8.3	- .1	0
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.2	0	0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.2	3.1	- .1	0
Retail Trade	24.1	24.2	24.1	- .1	0
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9.3	9.3	9.2	0	+ .1
Service	27.5	27.4	27.7	+ .1	- .2
Government	32.3	31.2	32.9	+1.1	- .6
Federal	8.8	9.0	9.8	- .2	-1.0
State and Local	23.5	22.2	23.1	+1.3	+ .4

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Knoxville area total nonagricultural employment remained almost static at 199,300 in September, suffering an insignificant 100 person loss since August. The manufacturing sector had several seasonal losses of 100 each--the most significant was stone, clay and glass which totaled 9.1 percent of that industry's employment. The sector showed only one employment gain--textile mill products added 100 (4.0%) in a seasonal increase. The net gain of 200 in nonmanufacturing was due in large part to students and teachers returning to school. The month's major increases occurred in trade (300, or 0.7%) where returning students boosted the economy, and government (300, or 0.7%) which reflects teacher employment. Decreases of 100 each were reported by mining; finance, insurance and real estate; transportation, communication and public utilities; and services.

OVER THE YEAR An increase of 2,700 persons (1.4%) since September, 1980, shows how the Knoxville area economy has improved over the year-- World's Fair preparations are largely responsible for the upswing. The manufacturing sector's biggest increases were in lumber (200, or 18.2%), and nonelectrical machinery (200, or 10.0%). Three industries had losses of 100 each--stone, clay and glass; all other durable goods; and all other nondurable goods. Among nonmanufacturing industries, significant increases were posted by trade (1,300, or 3.1%) and government (500, or 1.2%). The only losses were in wholesale nondurable goods (400, or 9.1%) and finance insurance and real estate (100, or 1.2%).

UNEMPLOYMENT September's labor force of 223,300 persons, is up 100 from the August figure. Students looking for work pushed the unemployment total up 600, causing the rate to rise 0.3 percent to 7.2 percent. One year ago, the rate was 5.5 percent of a 211,300 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS A 0.1 hour longer workweek accompanied by a $.10 per hour increase in earnings resulted in a $4.71 rise in average weekly earnings. The durable goods sector posted a 0.7 hour increase in average weekly hours and a $.07 increase in average hourly earnings. Nondurable goods also showed a net increase in average weekly earnings due primarily to a $.11 per hour rise in average hourly earnings.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	SEPT 1981	AUG 1981	SEPT 1980	Changes From AUG 1981 Net	%	Changes From SEPT 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	223.3	223.1	211.3	+0.2	0	+12.0	+ 5.7
Unemployment	16.0	15.4	11.6	+0.6	+3.9	+ 4.4	+37.9
Percent of Labor Force	7.2	6.9	5.5				
Total Employment	207.3	207.7	199.7	-0.4	-0.2	+ 7.6	+ 3.8

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
All Manufacturing	$300.17	$295.46	$276.31	39.6	39.5	39.7	$7.58	$7.48	$6.96
Durable Goods	348.12	339.36	315.52	41.1	40.4	40.4	8.47	8.40	7.81
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	395.20	370.51	317.15	41.6	39.5	42.4	9.50	9.38	7.48
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	297.56	275.97	259.60	41.1	39.2	40.0	7.24	7.04	6.49
Nondurable Goods	273.93	271.05	255.71	38.8	39.0	39.4	7.06	6.95	6.49
Food and Kindred Prod.	247.34	238.43	238.49	43.7	42.2	43.6	5.66	5.65	5.47
Textile Mill Prod.	192.85	192.63	182.16	39.6	39.8	39.6	4.87	4.84	4.60
Apparel & Other Tex. Prod.	176.44	196.35	183.49	33.8	37.4	37.6	5.22	5.25	4.88

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL		DISADVANTAGED		NON-WHITE		VETERAN	
	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept 1981	Aug. 1981
New Applications	1,652	1,763	593	698	150	179	169	172
Testing	156	81	64	16	14	5	10	7
Enrolled in Training	32	21	28	20	5	6	2	0
Nonagricultural Placement	934	996	410	435	132	123	152	172
Counseling	168	86	93	45	16	11	31	13

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	SEPT 1981	AUG 1981	SEPT 1980	Net Change AUG 1981	Net Change SEPT 1980
TOTAL	199.3	199.4	196.6	-0.1	+2.7
Manufacturing	52.7	53.0	52.3	-0.3	+0.4
Durable Goods	15.1	15.3	14.8	-0.2	+0.3
Lumber (except furniture)	1.3	1.3	1.1	0	+0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.7	0	+0.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.0	1.1	1.1	-0.1	-0.1
Machinery (except elec.)	2.2	2.2	2.0	0	+0.2
All Other	9.8	9.9	9.9	-0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	37.6	37.7	37.5	-0.1	+0.1
Food Products	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.5	2.5	+0.1	+0.1
Apparel	8.3	8.3	8.2	0	+0.1
Printing and Publishing	2.0	2.1	2.0	-0.1	0
All Other	20.3	20.4	20.4	-0.1	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	146.6	146.4	144.3	+0.2	+2.3
Mining	1.7	1.8	1.6	-0.1	+0.1
Construction	11.0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	8.2	8.3	8.1	-0.1	+0.1
Trade	42.6	42.3	41.3	+0.3	+1.3
Wholesale	10.6	10.3	10.9	+0.3	-0.3
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.6	6.4	6.5	+0.2	+0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.0	3.9	4.4	+0.1	-0.4
Retail	32.0	32.0	30.4	0	+1.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.0	8.1	8.1	-0.1	-0.1
Service	31.7	31.8	31.3	-0.1	+0.4
Government	43.4	43.1	42.9	+0.3	+0.5
Federal	10.0	9.9	9.7	+0.1	+0.3
State & Local	33.4	33.2	33.2	+0.2	+0.2

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT September nonagricultural employment totaled 356,900--up 3,000 (0.8%) from the August level. The manufacturing sector had offsetting gains and losses resulting in a net change of zero, while schools and new stores led to a 3,000 person increase in nonmanufacturing. The largest single increase there was in state and local government (2,600, or 5.7%) where school employment is recorded, followed by retail trade (600, or 0.9%). The largest nonmanufacturing loss was posted by federal government (200, or 1.2%) due to seasonal layoffs. Wholesale durable goods also dropped 200 (1.0%) because of decreased business activity. Among manufacturing industries, the biggest decline occurred in all other nondurables (200, or 0.4%), while another significant decrease came from furniture and fixtures (100, or 3.3%). Recalls were responsible for two of the sector's biggest increases--nonelectrical machinery (200, or 4.9%) and lumber (100, or 3.8%).

OVER THE YEAR The loss of 1,500 (0.4%) in total nonagricultural employment over the year was due in part to a 1,100 person (2.2%) decrease in state and local government, where budget cuts forced employment cutbacks. Other significant decreases were reported by construction (1,000, or 6.1%) transportation, communication and public utilities (400, or 1.5%), sawmills and planing mills (200, or 14.3%) and nonelectrical machinery (200, or 4.4%). Major increases occurred in retail trade (1,700, or 2.7%), services (900, or 1.2%), apparel (100, or 5.3%) and electrical machinery (100, or 2.8%).

UNEMPLOYMENT - The SMSA labor force rose 1,900 (4.7%) to 407,200 in September, while unemployment dropped 300 (0.9%). This month's rate, at 8.1 percent, is 0.1 percent below the August figure. One year ago, the rate was 6.0 percent of a 391,200 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The average number of hours worked per week dropped 0.1 and average earnings per hour rose $.06 during September resulting in a $1.69 increase in average weekly earnings for all manufacturing production workers. The durable goods' workweek was 0.6 hour shorter with average earnings increasing $.18 per hour allowing a net gain in average weekly earnings of $3.08. There was little change in nondurable goods weekly earnings during the month with average weekly hours increasing 0.4 hour and average hourly earnings decreasing $.04.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)
M

	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980	Changes From: August 1981 Net	%	September 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	407.2	405.3	391.2	+1.9	+4.7	+16.0	+ 4.1
Unemployment	32.8	33.1	23.3	-0.3	-0.9	+ 9.5	+40.8
Percent of Labor Force	8.1	8.2	6.0	-	-	-	-
Total Employment	374.4	372.2	367.9	+2.2	+0.6	+ 6.5	+ 1.8

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
M

	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
All Manufacturing	$306.94	$305.25	$290.90	40.6	40.7	40.8	$7.56	$7.50	$7.13
Durable Goods	266.95	263.87	263.31	39.2	39.8	40.2	6.81	6.63	6.55
Lumber and Wood Prod.	185.48	185.04	180.54	35.6	36.0	36.4	5.21	5.14	4.96
Furniture and Fixtures	205.15	195.02	183.71	37.1	40.8	40.2	5.53	4.78	4.57
Nondurable Goods	343.58	341.96	317.12	41.9	41.5	41.4	8.20	8.24	7.66
Food and Kindred Products	327.18	355.10	308.70	42.0	43.2	40.2	7.79	8.22	7.68
Paper and Allied Prod.	345.00	320.68	313.06	46.0	42.7	43.3	7.50	7.51	7.23
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	426.89	394.03	399.38	46.1	43.3	45.8	9.26	9.10	8.72

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES
M

	TOTAL Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	DISADVANTAGED Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	NON-WHITE Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	VETERAN Sept. 1981	Aug 1981
New Applications	3,070	3,865	1,627	2,314	1,918	2,513	300	378
Testing	381	354	80	150	86	198	14	21
Enrolled in Training	50	57	44	53	45	52	3	1
Nonagricultural Placement	1,357	845	700	523	811	585	182	126
Counseling	578	985	450	741	445	735	31	72

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)
M

INDUSTRY	September 1981	August 1981	September 1980	Net Change August 1981	September 1980
TOTAL	356.9	353.9	358.4	+3.0	-1.5
Manufacturing	59.1	59.1	59.6	0	-0.5
Durable Goods	25.6	25.3	26.2	+0.3	-0.6
Lumber (except Furniture)	2.7	2.6	2.8	+0.1	-0.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.2	1.2	1.4	0	-0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	2.9	3.0	3.0	-0.1	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	5.4	5.4	5.5	0	-0.1
Nonelectrical Machinery	4.3	4.1	4.5	+0.2	-0.2
Electrical Machinery	3.6	3.6	3.5	0	+0.1
All Other	6.7	6.6	6.9	+0.1	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	33.5	33.8	33.4	-0.3	+0.1
Food Products	9.2	9.2	9.2	0	0
Bakery Products	1.4	1.3	1.4	+0.1	0
Apparel	2.0	2.0	1.9	0	+0.1
Paper Products	6.5	6.5	6.8	0	-0.3
Printing and Publishing	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Chemicals	7.0	7.1	6.9	-0.1	+0.1
All Other	4.8	5.0	4.8	-0.2	0
Nonmanufacturing	297.8	294.8	298.8	+3.0	-1.0
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.2	0	-0.1
Construction	15.3	15.4	16.3	-0.1	-1.0
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	26.7	26.7	27.1	0	-0.4
Trade	97.3	96.9	96.5	+0.4	+0.8
Wholesale	32.4	32.6	33.3	-0.2	-0.9
Wholesale Durable Goods	19.3	19.5	19.8	-0.2	-0.5
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.1	13.1	13.5	0	-0.4
Retail	64.9	64.3	63.2	+0.6	+1.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	19.3	19.4	19.1	-0.1	+0.2
Service	75.0	74.6	74.1	+0.4	+0.9
Government	64.1	61.7	65.5	+2.4	-1.4
Federal	16.2	16.4	16.5	-0.2	-0.3
State & Local	47.9	45.3	49.0	+2.6	-1.1

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment rose 2,300 to 353,800 in September--a result of schools reopening and improved manufacturing employment. The largest manufacturing increase was reported by machinery, which added 700 (5.7%) during the month. Another big increase occurred in apparel (400, or 7.7%) as orders for manufactured goods picked up. Food products recorded the only sector decrease, dropping 100 employees (1.4%). Among nonmanufacturing industries, the most significant increase was in service (1,600, or 2.3%) where private schools and colleges are reported. Trade had the biggest loss (700, or 0.9%), followed by construction which had a seasonal loss of 300 (1.8%).

OVER THE YEAR Declines in government and trade were the major causes of the 3,300 person (0.9%) drop in employment since last year. The government loss totaled 3,900 (6.1%) and was due to budget cuts in state and local government. Retail trade dropped 3,400 (6.0%) as consumer resistance to high prices lowered sales over the year. These nonmanufacturing losses were partially offset by gains of 1,700 (6.7%) in wholesale trade and 300 (3.4%) in federal government. Major manufacturing increases included machinery (1,200 or 10.3%), transportation equipment (1,200, or 14.8%) and leather (1,100) or 23.9%), all due to increased demand for their products. The only sector decrease was in food products (200, or 2.8%).

UNEMPLOYMENT The labor force increased 800 (0.2%) in September to 419,800. The reopening of schools caused area unemployment to drop 1,300 (4.9%), lowering the rate 0.3 percent to 6.0 percent. In September, 1980, the rate was 5.8 percent of a labor force numbering 414,100.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings showed little movement from August's $300.03, increasing $3.45 to $303.48. Durable goods' average weekly hours and average hourly earnings rose 0.2 hour and $.04, respectively. Nondurable goods also posted small increases with a 0.6 hour longer workweek and a $.03 per hour rise in earnings.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

N

	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Changes from Aug. 1981 Net	Changes from Aug. 1981 %	Changes from Sept. 1980 Net	Changes from Sept. 1980 %
Civilian Labor Force	419.8	419.0	414.1	0.8	0.2	5.7	1.4
Unemployment	25.2	26.5	23.9	-1.3	-4.9	1.3	5.4
Percent of Labor Force	6.0	6.3	5.8	XXX	XXX	XXX	XXX
Total Employment	394.6	392.5	390.2	2.1	0.5	4.4	1.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

N

	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1981	Average Weekly Earnings Aug. 1981	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Aug. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Aug. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1980
All Manufacturing	$303.48	$300.03	$263.19	40.9	40.6	39.4	$7.42	$7.39	$6.68
Durable Goods	317.56	314.38	268.80	40.1	39.9	38.9	7.92	7.88	6.91
Nondurable Goods	287.31	281.95	258.24	41.7	41.1	40.1	6.89	6.86	6.44
Food and Kindred Prod.	330.88	327.22	286.16	40.4	40.1	36.5	8.19	8.16	7.84
Printing & Publishing	301.25	296.80	278.16	40.6	40.8	39.4	7.42	7.28	7.06

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

N

	TOTAL Sept. 1981	TOTAL Aug. 1981	DISADVANTAGED Sept. 1981	DISADVANTAGED Aug. 1981	NON-WHITE Sept. 1981	NON-WHITE Aug. 1981	VETERAN Sept. 1981	VETERAN Aug. 1981
New Applications	4,758	4,677	2,360	2,035	1,345	1,230	451	428
Testing	605	236	43	86	58	69	182	158
Enrolled in Training	67	41	16	16	10	11	47	23
Nonagricultural Placement	1,363	1,592	568	790	380	522	273	292
Counseling	199	[illegible]	247	228	137	102	77	47

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

N

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Net Change August 1981	Net Change September 1980
TOTAL	353.8	351.5	357.1	2.3	-3.3
Manufacturing	82.9	81.2	78.2	1.7	4.7
Durable Goods	41.8	40.5	38.4	1.3	3.4
Lumber (except Furniture)	1.8	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.3
Furniture & Fixtures	4.0	3.8	3.6	0.2	0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	6.6	6.5	6.6	0.1	0
Machinery	12.9	12.2	11.7	0.7	1.2
Transportation Equipment	9.3	9.1	8.1	0.2	1.2
All Other	7.2	7.1	6.9	0.1	0.3
Nondurable Goods	41.1	40.7	39.8	0.4	1.3
Food Products	7.0	7.1	7.2	-0.1	-0.2
Textiles Mill Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0
Apparel	5.6	5.2	5.5	0.4	0.1
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	10.9	0	0.1
Petroleum and Rubber	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.2
Leather	5.7	5.7	4.6	0	1.1
All Other	8.4	8.4	8.4	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	270.9	270.3	278.9	0.6	-8.0
Construction	16.7	17.0	17.5	-0.3	-0.8
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	18.2	18.1	19.2	0.1	-1.0
Trade	78.8	79.5	80.5	-0.7	-1.7
Wholesale	27.0	27.3	25.3	-0.3	1.7
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.1	18.1	16.9	0	1.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	8.9	9.2	8.4	-0.3	0.5
Retail	51.8	52.2	55.2	-0.4	-3.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	24.3	24.3	24.8	0	-0.5
Service and Miscellaneous	72.3	70.7	72.4	1.6	-0.1
Government	60.0	59.9	63.9	0.1	-3.9
Federal	9.1	9.1	8.8	0	0.3
State and Local	50.9	50.8	55.1	0.1	-4.2

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment rose 1,900 (1.4%) in September to 136,900 persons. Manufacturing had two industries showing increases--food had a seasonal hike of 400 (12.1%) while metal products increased 200 (3.2%). The sector showed no decreases during the month. On the nonmanufacturing side, the only significant change was an increase in government (1,300, or 5.8%) as teachers and other school employees returned to work. The only other increase was one of 300 (1.7%) in retail trade. Losses of 100 each were reported by construction, transportation, communication and public utilities and services.

OVER THE YEAR An 1,100 person increase in manufacturing offset by the loss of 1,000 in nonmanufacturing resulted in a net gain of 100 to total nonagricultural employment since last September. The largest single increase was in services, which added 1,000 employees (5.7%) due to healthy industry growth including a new hospital. Other significant increases were reported in metal products (500, or 8.5%) and apparel (300, or 7.0%). The nonmanufacturing sector had its largest decrease in government (1,600 or 6.3%) with a layoff among TVA employees at Phipps Bend. Construction dropped 400 (5.5%) in the slowdown caused by continued high interest rates. Manufacturing had only one declining industry--printing and publishing lost 100 (1.6%) over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT This month's labor force, at 184,200, is up 3,100 (1.7%) since August with the reopening of area schools. Total employment rose 2,900 and unemployment 200, keeping the rate constant at 6.9 percent. In September 1980, the rate was 5.9 percent of a 180,500 member labor force.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)
1/

INDUSTRY	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Net Change: August 1981	Net Change: Sept. 1980
TOTAL	136.9	135.0	136.8	+1.9	+.1
Manufacturing	53.9	53.3	52.8	+.6	+1.1
Durable Goods	20.1	19.9	19.7	+.2	+.4
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	[illegible]
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	6.4	6.2	5.9	+.2	+.5
All Other Durable Goods	10.3	10.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	33.8	33.4	[illegible]	+.4	[illegible]
Food Products	3.7	3.3	3.6	+.4	+.1
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Apparel	4.6	4.6	4.3	0	+.3
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	-.1
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.6	16.6	16.6	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	83.0	81.7	84.0	+1.3	-1.0
Construction	6.9	7.0	7.3	-.1	-.4
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.9	6.0	5.8	-.1	+.1
Trade	23.7	23.4	23.5	+.3	+.2
Wholesale	5.7	5.7	5.7	0	0
Retail	18.0	17.7	17.8	+.3	+.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0
Services	18.6	18.7	17.6	-.1	+1.0
Government	23.6	22.3	25.2	+1.3	-1.6
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.3	.3	.3	0	0

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)
1/

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
TOTAL	107.4	106.0	108.5	29.5	29.0	28.3
Manufacturing	44.1	43.7	43.4	9.8	9.6	9.4
Durable Goods	15.3	15.3	14.6	4.8	4.6	4.6
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.1	1.4	1.2	.2	.2	.3
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.6	1.6	1.5	.3	.3	.1
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	4.2	4.1	3.8	2.2	2.1	2.1
All Other Durable Goods	8.2	8.2	8.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
Nondurable Goods	29.0	28.4	28.7	4.8	5.0	4.8
Food Products	2.0	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	.2	.2	.2
Apparel	2.6	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.0
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.5	5.7	5.6	.5	.5	.5
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.2	16.1	16.1	.5	.5	.5
Nonmanufacturing	63.2	62.3	65.1	19.9	19.4	18.9
Construction	5.6	5.4	6.0	1.4	1.6	1.3
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	4.4	4.4	4.1	1.3	1.3	1.1
Trade	16.8	16.5	16.9	6.9	6.9	6.6
Wholesale	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Retail	12.8	12.5	12.9	5.2	5.2	4.9
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Services	14.9	14.9	14.0	3.6	3.6	3.4
Government	18.1	17.7	20.1	5.4	4.1	5.7
All Other Nonmanufacturing	0	0	0	.3	.3	.3

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)
1/

	Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	Changes From Aug. 1981 Net	%	Sept. 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	184.2	181.1	180.5	+3.1	+1.7	+3.7	+2.0
Unemployment	12.7	12.5	10.6	+0.2	+1.6	+2.1	+19.8
Percent of Labor Force	6.9	6.9	5.9				
Total Employment	171.5	168.6	169.9	+2.9	+1.7	+1.6	+0.9

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)
1/

	TENNESSEE PORTION Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	Sept. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	145.1	142.4	140.9	39.1	38.7	39.6
Unemployment	10.5	10.4	8.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
Percent of Labor Force	7.2	7.2	5.8	5.6	5.9	6.1
Total Employment**	134.6	132.7	132.7	36.9	36.4	37.2

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES
1/

	TOTAL Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	DISADVANTAGED Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	NON-WHITE Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981	VETERAN Sept. 1981	Aug. 1981
New Applications	1,285	1,417	374	419	51	49	137	165
Testing	93	74	19	30	2	2	4	6
Enrolled in Training	45	67	30	42	1	14	7	10
Nonagricultural Placement	560	520	206	257	34	22	118	98
Counseling	67	121	35	95	6	6	26	13

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS,
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
SEPTEMBER 1981

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index Sept. 1981	Unadjusted Percent Change to Sept. 1981 from Sept. 1980	Aug. 1981	Index Sept. 1981	Unadjusted Percent Change to Sept. 1981 from Sept. 1980	Aug. 1981
ALL ITEMS	279.3	11.0	1.0	279.1	10.8	0.9
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100)	324.8	-	-	324.6	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	270.7	6.5	0.2	271.0	6.2	0.1
HOUSING 1/	303.7	13.4	1.3	303.6	13.5	1.3
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	190.7	4.7	1.8	190.5	5.0	1.4
TRANSPORTATION	285.2	12.0	0.5	286.6	12.3	0.5
MEDICAL CARE	301.7	11.5	0.8	300.9	10.5	0.8
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	224.0	6.8	0.8	221.5	6.4	0.7
OTHER GOODS AND SERV.	243.0	10.2	3.1	239.3	9.3	2.5
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	257.7	7.8	0.6	258.2	7.9	0.5
SERVICES	317.3	15.5	1.6	317.7	15.4	1.6
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.358	- 9.8	- 1.1	$.358	- 9.8	- 1.1
1957-59=$1.00	$.308	-	-	$.308	-	-

1/ Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact
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TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

CONGRESSIONAL INF. SERV., INC.
4520 EAST-WEST HWY.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014

2/2/82 57495- 2A

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The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DATA FOR OCTOBER 1981

Tennessee rate jumps. The October unemployment rate jumped to 8.5 percent of the state's 2,097,400 member labor force--an increase of 0.5 percent since September.

U. S. Unemployment also increases. Unemployment across the nation rose 0.2 percent to 7.5 percent in October. Last October, the U. S. rate was 7.1 percent.

Manufacturing losses push nonag employment down. Losses amounting to 9,600 jobs were partially recovered by gains of 4,200 among nonmanufacturing industries, making the net change in total nonagricultural employment a decrease of 5,400 persons. The drop in manufacturing employment can be partially explained by the completion of Christmas orders, together with the continued effects of high interest rates on demand for durable goods. The nonmanufacturing increases were led by state and local government, where schools opening were responsible for 5,500 additional jobs in October.

Stewart, Williamson Counties have rate extremes. The highest unemployment rate in Tennessee was reported by Stewart County with 32.8 percent--up 0.3 percent since September. Meanwhile, the state's lowest rate dropped 0.3 percent during the month; Williamson County's rate fell from 4.4 percent in September to 4.1 percent in October.

Initial claims, trust fund up. The state's initial claims rose 8,811 between September and October to 46,255. The trust fund balance increased $1.1 million to $160 million this month. Continued weeks claimed fell 16,671 to 208,214, while the average weekly benefit held steady at $83.

CPI increase slight. The Consumer Price Index continued to increase during October, but at a slower pace--it rose 0.2 percent to 279.9 during the month. The increase from October 1980 has been 10.2 percent, with the highest single cost increase in services (14.6 percent).

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR **ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER**

For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

HELP FOR AFFIRMATIVE ACTION PLANNERS

As publishers of *Tennessee Data for Affirmative Action Plans* we continually receive requests from employers for help in completing their affirmation action plans. While we do our best to help, we are not trained specialists in Affirmative Action policies. We were delighted therefore to learn that the Tennessee Commission for Human Development has a governor's special grant to provide the kind of technical assistance to employers that we cannot give. Below is a list of some of the Commission's services, as taken from their grant proposal:

-Provide technical assistance in the development and/or assessment of affirmative action plans for employers, including the following areas:
a) recruitment
b) selection, appointment and placement
c) employee benefits
d) classification and compensation
e) training
f) transfer and upward mobility performance appraisal
g) discipline and termination
h) grievance disposition

-Assist in the development of a training program for employers, covering such areas as:
a) legal requirements
b) lawful selection methods
c) the employer's Affirmative Action Plan and individual managers' responsibities.

-Upon request, the Affirmative Action staff will coordinate a training workshop and provide individual instruction in Affirmative Action Programs and Fair Employment Practice Laws.

-Workshops, seminars and conferences to eliminate discrimination and to foster goodwill and cooperation among all elements of the state's population are conducted by the Affirmative Action staff.

The Commission is located at 535 Church Street in Nashville (37219). Their phone number is (615) 741-5825. The program's contact person is Robert Meadows.

CPS LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
TENNESSEE STATEWIDE LABOR MARKET AREA
(in thousands)

October 19 81

	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Changes From: Sept. 1981 Net	%	Oct. 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	2,097.4	2,093.1	2,035.8	+4.3	+0.2	+61.6	+3.0
Employment 1/	1,918.7	1,925.2	1,896.2	-6.5	-0.3	+22.5	+1.2
Unemployment	178.7	167.9	139.6	+10.8	+6.4	+39.1	+28.0
Percent of Labor Force .	8.5	8.0	6.0	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	7.5	7.3	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Prepared by: Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Research and Statistics Section
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
S

	Average Weekly Earnings Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
All Manufacturing	$270.52	$272.45	$249.60	39.9	39.6	40.0	$6.78	$6.88	$6.24
Durable Goods	277.26	280.50	261.55	40.3	39.9	40.3	6.88	7.03	6.49
Lumber & Wood Products	189.63	185.13	180.40	37.7	37.4	37.9	5.03	4.95	4.76
Furniture & Fixtures	227.66	218.99	200.55	40.8	39.6	39.4	5.58	5.53	5.09
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	359.62	375.20	358.[illegible]	41.1	42.3	43.6	8.75	8.87	8.[illegible]
Primary Metal Products	389.44	420.43	354.31	39.1	40.7	40.6	9.96	10.33	8.73
Fabricated Metal Products	293.26	303.22	281.95	39.9	40.7	41.1	7.35	7.45	6.86
Machinery, Incl. Elect.	259.90	259.65	249.24	40.8	39.4	40.2	6.37	6.59	6.20
Instru. & Related Prod.	206.57	228.38	212.13	35.8	36.6	39.8	5.77	6.24	5.33
Nondurable Goods	264.92	264.69	239.99	39.6	39.3	39.8	6.69	6.73	6.03
Food & Kindred Prod.	283.50	283.39	247.66	40.5	40.6	39.5	7.00	6.98	6.27
Textile Mill Products	226.74	218.40	203.41	41.3	40.0	40.6	5.49	5.46	5.01
Apparel	165.56	154.90	161.76	35.3	33.6	37.1	4.69	4.61	4.36
Paper & Allied Prod.	346.06	355.93	315.67	42.1	43.3	42.6	8.22	8.22	7.41
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	386.23	407.02	334.96	41.8	43.3	40.7	9.24	9.40	8.23
Rubber & Plastic Prod.	311.33	307.93	289.49	41.4	41.5	42.2	7.52	7.42	6.86
Leather & Leather Prod.	211.93	205.35	200.08	40.6	38.6	41.0	5.22	5.32	4.88

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)
S

INDUSTRY	October 1981	September 1981	October 1980	Net Change Sept 1981 To Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980 To Oct. 1981
TOTAL	1,726.8	1,732.2	1,734.6	- 5.4	- 7.8
Manufacturing	516.1	525.7	502.3	- 9.6	+13.8
Durable Goods	227.9	232.6	222.2	- 4.7	+ 5.7
Lumber	18.7	19.7	18.3	- 1.0	+ .4
Furniture and Fixtures	24.6	24.8	22.4	- .2	+ 2.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	14.3	14.6	14.7	- .3	- .4
Primary Metal Industries	19.8	20.0	19.2	- .2	+ .6
Fabricated Metal Products	30.9	32.0	33.9	- 1.1	- 3.0
Non-Electrical Machinery	34.3	34.8	35.0	- .5	- .7
Electrical Machinery	65.1	65.7	59.4	- .6	+ 5.7
Transportation Equipment	22.3	23.1	22.2	- .8	+ .1
Precision Instruments & Ordnance	6.3	6.2	6.2	+ .1	+ .1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	11.6	11.7	10.9	- .1	+ .7
Nondurable Goods	288.2	293.1	280.1	- 4.9	+ 8.1
Food Products	40.0	40.8	38.9	- .8	+ 1.1
Meat Products	7.3	7.5	7.5	- .2	- .2
Dairy Products	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Tobacco	1.5	1.4	1.2	+ .1	+ .3
Textile Mills	27.2	27.5	27.1	- .3	+ .1
Knitting Mills	12.6	12.6	12.2	0	+ .4
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.6	2.7	2.8	- .1	- .2
Apparel	70.3	70.4	68.9	- .1	+ 1.4
Paper	20.1	20.9	18.7	- .8	+ 1.4
Printing & Publishing	27.1	27.2	26.0	- .1	+ 1.1
Chemicals	57.7	59.3	57.5	- 1.6	+ .2
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	23.3	23.5	23.9	- .2	- .6
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	.8	.8	.7	0	+ .1
Rubber	21.0	21.5	20.5	- .5	+ .5
Leather	22.5	23.3	20.6	- .8	+ 1.9
Nonmanufacturing	1,210.7	1,206.5	1,232.3	+ 4.2	-21.6
Mining	11.1	11.1	10.3	0	+ .8
Construction	73.4	73.0	77.0	+ .4	- 3.6
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	81.5	82.1	84.3	- .6	- 2.8
Trade	367.7	368.2	371.7	- .5	- 4.0
Wholesale Trade	104.7	103.8	107.6	+ .9	- 2.9
Wholesale Durable Goods	64.1	63.4	64.1	+ .7	0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	40.6	40.4	43.5	+ .2	- 2.9
Retail Trade	263.0	264.4	264.1	- 1.4	- 1.1
Retail General Merchandise	79.4	79.0	77.4	+ .4	+ 2.0
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	75.9	76.0	77.7	- .1	- 1.8
Banking	26.4	26.5	26.3	- .1	+ .1
Insurance Carriers	19.3	19.3	19.9	0	- .6
Services	300.6	299.2	293.3	+ 1.2	+ 7.3
Government	300.7	296.9	318.2	+ 3.8	-17.5
Federal	69.6	71.3	72.2	- 1.7	- 2.6
State & Local	231.1	225.6	246.0	+ 5.5	-14.9

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employmnet dropped a slight 200 (0.1%) to 165,400 between September and October as manufacturing losses were partially offset by gains in nonmanufacturing. Only two manufacturing industries showed a change in employment--fabricated metal products lost 300 (3.9%) in a layoff, and stone, clay and glass fell 100 (5.3%). On the nonmanufacturing side, a net gain of 200 was the result of gains in state and local government (400, or 1.7%)--primarily school employment--and finance insurance and real estate (100, or 1.1%), coupled with seasonal decreases in mining (100, or 7.7%) and construction (100, or 1.6%).

OVER THE YEAR Chattanooga area employment is down 1,800 (1.1%) from its October, 1980, level, with both sectors reporting decreases. The largest manufacturing loss occurred in fabricated metal products (700, or 8.8%) whose products are somewhat tied to the auto industry. Other significant declines were posted by apparel (200, or 15.4%) and chemicals (200, or 3.4%). Sector increases were led by textile mill products (300, or 2.6%) which is enjoying improved market conditions, and followed by food products (200, or 4.0%). Nonmanufacturing increases were headlined by state and local government (400, or 1.7%) due to expanded public services. Retail trade and finance, insurance and real eatate each added 100 over the year. Decreases included federal government (1,100, or 11.2%)--caused by completion of a TVA construction project, and construction (300, or 4.6%) which is suffering from high interest rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT The SMSA labor force rose 1,400 (0.7%) to 192,900 persons during the month, while an additional 900 (0.5%) left the ranks of the employed. This combination pushed the unemployment total up 2,300 (15.9%) and resulted in a rate increase from 7.6 percent in September to 8.7 percent in October. Last October, unemployment was 7.0 percent of a 189,700 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Aveage weekly earnings increased $5.93 during October to $274.59 based on an additional 0.1 hour worked per week and an average hourly increase of $.13. The durable goods sector posted a decline in average weekly earnings of $10.17 due to a workweek shortened by 1.0 hour. An earnings increase in the nondurable goods sector of $17.6 was caused primarily by a $31.28 increase in textile mill products.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

C	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Changes From: Sept. 1981 Oct. 1981 Net	%	Oct. 1980 Oct. 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	192.9	191.5	189.7	+1.4	+ .7	+3.2	+1.7
Unemployment	16.8	14.5	13.3	+2.3	+15.9	3.5	26.3
Percent of Labor Force	8.7	7.6	7.0	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	176.1	177.0	176.4	- .9	- .5	- .3	- .2

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

C	Average Weekly Earnings Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
All Manufacturing	$274.59	$268.66	$256.07	40.5	40.4	40.2	$6.78	$6.65	$6.37
Durable Goods	285.25	295.42	288.46	38.6	39.6	40.8	7.39	7.46	7.07
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	321.79	299.03	289.18	39.1	37.1	38.0	8.23	8.06	7.61
Iron & Steel Foundries	240.24	269.35	270.00	33.6	37.1	40.0	7.15	7.26	6.75
Fabricated Metal Products	354.24	374.69	350.65	41.0	42.1	42.4	8.64	8.90	8.27
Machinery, Except Electrical	274.99	260.22	299.90	38.3	38.1	42.6	7.18	6.83	7.04
Nondurable Goods	266.68	249.08	231.45	41.8	40.9	39.7	6.38	6.09	5.83
Textile Mill Products	243.85	212.57	201.96	43.7	42.6	40.8	5.58	4.99	4.95
Knitting Mills	176.02	163.90	163.07	38.1	35.4	38.1	4.62	4.63	4.28
Paper & Allied Prod.	336.73	288.40	301.86	44.6	38.3	43.0	7.55	7.53	7.02
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	377.94	371.36	343.19	41.9	41.4	41.7	9.02	8.97	8.23

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

C INDUSTRY	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Net Change Sept. 1981 to Oct. 1981	Oct. 1980 to Oct. 1981
TOTAL	165.4	165.6	167.2	-.2	-1.8
Manufacturing	48.9	49.3	49.8	-.4	- .9
Durable Goods	20.8	21.2	21.9	-.4	-1.1
Lumber (except furniture)	.7	.7	.7	0	0
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.9	2.0	2.0	-.1	- .1
Primary Metals	4.1	4.1	4.2	0	- .1
Fabricated Metal Prod.	7.3	7.6	8.0	-.3	- .7
Machinery (except elec.)	3.2	3.2	3.3	0	- .1
All Other	3.6	3.6	3.7	0	- .1
Nondurable Goods	28.1	28.1	27.9	0	+ .2
Food Products	5.2	5.2	5.0	0	+ .2
Textile Mill Products	11.8	11.8	11.5	0	+ .3
Knitting Mills	3.1	3.1	2.9	0	+ .2
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.3	0	- .2
Paper Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	0	+ .1
Printing and Publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0
Chemicals	5.7	5.7	5.9	0	- .2
All Other	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	116.5	116.3	117.4	+.2	- .9
Mining	1.2	1.3	1.2	-.1	0
Construction	6.2	6.3	6.5	-.1	- .3
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.2	7.2	7.3	0	- .1
Trade	32.4	32.4	32.3	0	+ .1
Wholesale Trade	8.3	8.3	8.3	0	0
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.2	0	0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.1	0	0
Retail Trade	24.1	24.1	24.0	0	+ .1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9.6	9.5	9.5	+.1	+ .1
Service	27.5	27.5	27.5	0	0
Government	32.6	32.3	33.3	+.3	- .7
Federal	8.7	8.8	9.8	-.1	-1.1
State and Local	23.9	23.5	23.5	+.4	+ .4

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Knoxville's nonagricultural employment showed a net change of zero in October, with manufacturing losses exactly offset by nonmanufacturing gains. The biggest manufacturing decrease occurred in apparel, which dropped 400 (4.8%) in a permanent layoff. Smaller losses of 100 each were posted by nonelectrical machinery, all other durable goods, and food products. There were no gains in the sector. Several nonmanufacturing industries reported gains in October--the largest was in state and local government (400, or 0.9%) which reflects the university's fall quarter employment. Another significant increase came in trade (300, or 0.7%) as industries there geared up for Christmas. The only nonmanufacturing loss recorded was construction, which dropped 100 (0.9%) in a seasonal slowdown.

OVER THE YEAR - Total employment is down 600 (0.3%) since October, 1980, with both sectors posting net losses. The most significant manufacturing decrease was in apparel (400, or 4.8%), due to the layoff mentioned above. The only yearly increase came in lumber (200, or 18.2%) where small gains were spread across the industry. The largest nonmanufacturing increase was recorded in trade (1,500, or 3.6%), primarily because of World's Fair preparations. Services employment also increased significantly, adding 600 (1.9%) over the year. The sector's biggest decrease occurred in state and local government, where budget restraints caused the loss of 2,600 jobs (7.1%) since last October.

UNEMPLOYMENT This month's labor force--221,700--is up 200 over the September total, while total employment is down 700 in the same period. The resulting increase in unemployment pushed the rate from 6.6 percent to 7.0 percent in October. Last year, unemployment was 5.3 percent of a 215,000 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings decreased $10.18 from September's figure to $298.70. Durable goods average earnings dropped $42.94 with a $.59 decline in average hourly earnings and a 2.2 hour decline in average weekly hours. Stone, clay and glass products had the largest decrease in earnings: $1.29 per hour. Nondurable goods posted an increase in both average hours of 0.6 hour and average earnings of $.08 per hour.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

K	OCTOBER 1981	SEPTEMBER 1981	OCTOBER 1980	Changes From: SEPT 1981 Net	SEPT 1981 %	OCT 1980 Net	OCT 1980 %
Civilian Labor Force	221.7	221.5	215.0	+0.2	+0.1	+6.7	+ 3.1
Unemployment	15.6	14.7	11.5	+0.9	+6.1	+4.1	+35.7
Percent of Labor Force	7.0	6.6	5.3				
Total Employment	206.1	206.8	203.5	-0.7	-0.3	+2.6	+ 1.3

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

K	Average Weekly Earnings Oct. 1981	Average Weekly Earnings Sept. 1981	Average Weekly Earnings Oct. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Oct. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Sept. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Oct. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Oct. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Sept. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Oct. 1980
All Manufacturing	$298.70	$308.88	$280.60	39.2	39.6	40.2	$7.62	$7.80	$6.98
Durable Goods	330.33	373.27	320.33	39.0	41.2	40.6	8.47	9.06	7.89
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	376.06	433.26	337.90	41.1	41.5	43.6	9.15	10.44	7.75
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	288.70	296.84	264.62	41.6	41.0	40.9	6.94	7.24	6.47
Nondurable Goods	281.71	274.32	258.55	39.4	38.8	39.9	7.15	7.07	6.48
Food and Kindred Prod.	247.93	253.60	244.06	42.6	43.8	44.7	5.82	5.79	5.46
Textile Mill Prod.	189.26	190.81	187.11	39.1	39.1	40.5	4.84	4.88	4.62
Apparel & Other Tex. Pr.	187.44	176.44	190.46	35.5	33.8	38.4	5.28	5.22	4.96

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

K INDUSTRY	OCTOBER 1981	SEPTEMBER 1981	OCTOBER 1980	Net Change SEPTEMBER 1981	Net Change OCTOBER 1980
TOTAL	199.5	199.5	200.1	0	-0.6
Manufacturing	52.1	52.8	52.5	-0.7	-0.4
Durable Goods	15.0	15.2	14.9	-0.2	+0.1
Lumber (except furniture)	1.3	1.3	1.1	0	+0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	.8	.8	.7	0	-0.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.0	1.0	1.1	0	-0.1
Machinery (except elec.)	2.1	2.2	2.1	-0.1	0
All Other	9.8	9.9	9.9	-0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	37.1	37.6	37.6	-0.5	-0.5
Food Products	4.3	4.4	4.4	-0.1	-0.1
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0
Apparel	7.9	8.3	8.3	-0.4	-0.4
Printing and Publishing	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
All Other	20.4	20.4	20.4	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	147.4	146.7	147.6	+0.7	-0.2
Mining	1.7	1.7	1.6	0	+0.1
Construction	10.9	11.0	10.8	-0.1	+0.1
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	8.2	8.2	8.1	0	+0.1
Trade	62.9	62.6	61.4	+0.3	+1.5
Wholesale	10.7	10.5	11.0	+0.2	-0.3
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.6	6.5	6.6	+0.1	0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.0	4.4	+0.1	-0.3
Retail	32.2	32.1	30.4	+0.1	+1.8
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.0	8.0	8.1	0	-0.1
Service	31.9	31.8	31.3	+0.1	+0.6
Government	43.8	43.4	46.3	+0.4	-2.5
Federal	10.0	10.0	9.9	0	+0.1
State & Local	33.8	33.4	36.4	+0.4	-2.6

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural employment in the Memphis SMSA went up a slight 100 between September and October to 356,900 persons. Manufacturing had only one increase--all other nondurable goods added 100 (2.1%) with a recall from layoff. Significant losses included nonelectrical machinery (500, or 11.6%) where poor business resulted in layoffs this month, and paper products (300, or 4.6%) due to a seasonal slump. The nonmanufacturing sector's only significant decrease occurred in construction, which dropped 400 (2.6%) in October. The biggest increase was posted by retail trade, where the opening of new stores resulted in 900 additional jobs--a 1.4% increase. School employment meant a gain of 700 (1.5%) to state and local government between months.

OVER THE YEAR Total employment is down 2,100 (0.6%) over the year due to poor economic conditions in the area. Manufacturing losses were led by nonelectrical machinery (1,400, or 26.9%) where high interest rates have hurt the business. Other major decreases occurred in paper products (500, or 7,5%) and lumber (200, or 7.1%). Sector gains of 100 each were posted by bakery products, apparel, chemicals and all other nondurable goods. On the nonmanufacturing side, retail trade picked up 2,300 (3,6%) over the year, followed by services which added 1,200 (1,6%). Losses were posted by construction (1,400, or 8.6%); transportation, communication and public utilities (400, or 1,5%); wholesale trade (600, or 1.8%); and government (800, or 1.2%).

UNEMPLOYMENT The Memphis area labor force picked up 1,000 members (0.2%) to total 407,300 during October, while the number employed dropped 900 (0.2%). This pushed the unemployment total up 1,900 and made the rate jump from September's 8.2 percent to 8.6 percent in October. A year ago the rate was 5.8 percent of a labor force totaling 391,900 persons.

HOURS AND EARNINGS A drop in average weekly earnings of $3.86 to $307.09 was the result of a 0.4 hour shorter workweek with $.02 less earned per hour. The durable goods sector posted a decrease of $.06 in average hourly earnings while average weekly hours remained static. Nondurable goods average earnings fell only $.01 and average hours dropped 0.8 hour.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	October 1981	September 1981	October 1980	Changes From: September 1981 Net	September 1981 %	October 1980 Net	October 1980 %
Civilian Labor Force	407.3	406.3	391.9	+1.0	+0.2	+15.4	+ 3.9
Unemployment	35.1	33.2	22.9	+1.9	+5.7	+12.2	+53.3
Percent of Labor Force	8.6	8.2	5.8	-	-	-	-
Total Employment	372.2	373.1	369.0	-0.9	-0.2	+3.2	+0.9

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

October 1981: 0
September 1981: 0
October 1980 : 100

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
All Manufacturing	$307.09	$310.95	$287.83	40.3	40.7	40.2	$7.62	$7.64	$7.16
Durable Goods	264.21	266.56	262.28	39.2	39.2	39.8	6.74	6.80	6.59
Lumber & Wood Products	190.08	185.48	190.27	36.0	35.6	35.9	5.28	5.21	5.30
Furniture and Fixtures	200.46	203.48	196.59	39.0	37.2	41.3	5.14	5.47	4.76
Nondurable Goods	346.93	351.21	313.63	41.4	42.2	40.6	8.38	8.37	7.72
Food and Kindred Prod.	353.60	357.70	308.32	42.5	43.2	41.0	8.32	8.28	7.52
Paper and Allied Prod.	330.00	329.15	312.26	42.2	44.3	42.6	7.82	7.43	7.33
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	389.36	423.49	366.27	42.6	45.1	41.2	9.14	9.39	8.89

MONTHLY REPORT ON LABOR TURNOVER RATES

	ACCESSION RATES TOTAL Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	NEW HIRES Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	SEPARATION RATES TOTAL Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	QUITS Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	LAYOFFS Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981
All Manufacturing	1.7	2.2	1.1	1.7	2.2	3.2	0.5	1.6	1.2	1.0
Durable Goods	1.4	2.2	0.9	1.7	1.7	3.2	0.4	1.5	0.8	1.0
Lumber	1.2	1.3	0.6	1.3	2.4	5.2	0.4	1.1	1.3	3.0
Furniture	1.8	3.1	0.4	2.1	1.6	5.3	0.7	3.3	0.3	0.8
Nonelectric Mach.	3/									
Nondurable Goods	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.6	2.5	3.1	0.6	1.3	1.4	1.0
Food	2.5	2.8	2.1	2.2	1.6	3.3	0.6	1.7	0.3	0.6
Paper	1.3	2.6	0.8	2.0	5.6	2.5	0.7	0.8	4.1	0.5
Chemicals	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.7	2.3	2.3	0.6	1.2	1.7	0.4

3/ Information not available

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	October 1981	September 1981	October 1980	Net Change September 1981	Net Change October 1980
TOTAL %	356.9	356.8	359.0	+0.1	-2.1
Manufacturing	58.0	59.0	60.5	-1.0	-2.5
Durable Goods	24.9	25.6	27.1	-0.7	-2.2
Lumber (except furniture)	2.6	2.7	2.8	-0.1	-0.2
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.2	1.4	-0.1	-0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	2.9	2.9	3.0	0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	5.3	5.4	5.5	-0.1	-0.2
Nonelectrical Machinery	3.8	4.3	5.2	-0.5	-1.4
Electrical Machinery	3.6	3.6	3.6	0	0
All Other	6.7	6.7	7.0	0	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	33.1	33.4	33.4	-0.3	-0.3
Food Products	9.1	9.1	9.2	0	-0.1
Bakery Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	0	+0.1
Apparel	2.0	2.0	1.9	0	+0.1
Paper Products	6.2	6.5	6.7	-0.3	-0.5
Printing and Publishing	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Chemicals	6.9	7.0	6.8	-0.1	+0.1
All Other	4.9	4.8	4.8	+0.1	+0.1
Nonmanufacturing	298.9	297.8	298.5	+1.1	+0.4
Mining	0.2	0.1	0.2	+0.1	0
Construction	14.9	15.3	16.3	-0.4	-1.4
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	26.6	26.7	27.0	-0.1	-0.4
Trade	98.3	97.3	96.6	+1.0	+1.7
Wholesale	32.5	32.4	33.1	+0.1	-0.6
Wholesale Durable Goods	19.3	19.3	19.6	0	-0.3
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.2	13.1	13.5	+0.1	-0.3
Retail	65.8	64.9	63.5	+0.9	+2.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	19.2	19.3	19.1	-0.1	+0.1
Service	74.8	75.0	73.6	-0.2	+1.2
Government	64.9	64.1	65.7	+0.8	-0.8
Federal	16.3	16.2	16.5	+0.1	-0.2
State & Local	48.6	47.9	49.2	+0.7	-0.6

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Employment in Nashville area schools and colleges which reopened in late September is reflected in the 600 person (0.2%) increase (to 356,900) in total nonagricultural employment this month. Manufacturing had three increasing industries--all other durable goods (1.4%), food products (1.4%) and printing and publishing (0.9%) each added 100 persons. Significant decreases included machinery (300, or 2.3%), transportation (200, or 2.2%) and apparel (200, or 3.6%). These losses were a combination of seasonal factors and economic conditions. The nonmanufacturing sector had only one decrease--retail trade dropped 2,000 (3.9%) due to reduced consumer buying. The largest gain was posted by the service industry (1,900, or 2.6%), where private schools and college employment is reported. Other gains came in state and local government (900, or 1.7%), reflecting public schools employment, and wholesale durable goods (300, or 1.7%).

OVER THE YEAR A slightly improved economy is indicated by the addition of 500 jobs (0.1%) since last October to total nonag employment. The biggest single increase occurred in services, where increased demand for medical, educational and personal services pushed that industry's employment up 2,000 (2.7%) over the year. Other significant increases included 1,200 (6.7%) in wholesale durable goods and, on the manufacturing side, leather rose 900 (19.1%) and transportation, communication and public utilities added 700 (8.3%). Major decreases in nonmanufacturing include retail trade (4,200, or 8.3%) and state and local government (2,300, or 4.3%). The only manufacturing loss occurred in fabricated metal products, which dropped 200 (3.1%) during the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT Nashville's labor force rose 800 between months to 422,100. The total number employed, however, fell 600 during the period pushing the unemployment rate up 0.3 percent to 6.3 percent. In October, 1980, unemployment was 5.4 percent of a 412,600 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Nashville's average weekly earnings showed little change from the previous month's figure of $307.50, dropping $1.23 to $306.27. Durable goods dropped from $318.35 to $315.15. while nondurable goods increased from $296.94 to $293.28. The largest cell fluctuation occurred in textile mill products which had increases in average weekly hours and average hourly earnings of 4.3 hours and $.20 per hour, respectively.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Changes From: Sept. 1981 Net	%	Oct. 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	422.1	421.3	412.6	0.8	0.2	9.5	2.3
Unemployment	26.6	25.2	22.4	1.4	5.6	4.2	18.8
Percent of Labor Force	6.3	6.0	5.4	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment*	395.5	396.1	390.2	-0.6	-0.2	5.3	1.4

*Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980
All Manufacturing	$306.27	$307.50	$270.80	41.0	41.0	40.0	$7.47	$7.50	$6.77
Durable Goods	315.15	318.35	279.79	40.3	40.4	39.8	7.82	7.88	7.03
Nondurable Goods	296.94	293.28	259.69	42.0	41.6	40.2	7.07	7.05	6.46
Food and Kind. Prod.	329.20	344.01	252.70	40.0	41.8	35.0	8.23	8.23	7.22
Printing & Publishing	322.22	324.82	280.06	41.1	40.4	39.5	7.84	8.04	7.09

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Net Change Sept. 1981	Net Change Oct. 1980
TOTAL	356.9	356.3	356.4	0.6	0.5
Manufacturing	82.2	82.8	78.4	-0.6	3.8
Durable Goods	41.1	41.6	39.1	-0.5	2.0
Lumber (except furniture)	1.8	1.8	1.5	0	0.3
Furniture & Fixtures	4.0	4.0	3.6	0	0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	6.3	6.4	6.5	-0.1	-0.2
Machinery	12.6	12.9	12.0	-0.3	0.6
Transportation Equipment	9.1	9.3	8.4	-0.2	0.7
All Other	7.3	7.2	7.1	0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	41.1	41.2	39.3	-0.1	1.8
Food Products	7.1	7.0	7.0	0.1	0.1
Textiles Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	0	0.1
Apparel	5.3	5.5	5.1	-0.2	0.2
Printing and Publishing	11.2	11.1	10.8	0.1	0.4
Petroleum and Rubber	3.7	3.7	3.6	0	0.1
Leather	5.6	5.7	4.7	-0.1	0.9
All Other	6.6	6.5	6.4	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	274.7	273.5	278.0	1.2	-3.3
Construction	16.8	16.8	17.0	0	-0.2
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	18.6	18.3	18.9	0.1	-0.5
Trade	77.8	79.5	79.9	-1.7	-2.1
Wholesale	26.9	26.6	24.8	0.3	2.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.0	17.7	16.8	0.3	1.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	8.9	8.9	8.0	0	0.9
Retail	50.9	52.9	55.1	-2.0	-4.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	24.0	24.0	24.5	0	-0.5
Service and Miscellaneous	75.7	73.8	73.7	1.9	2.0
Government	62.0	61.1	64.0	0.9	-2.0
Federal	9.1	9.1	8.8	0	0.3
State and Local	52.9	52.0	55.2	0.9	-2.3

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT At 136,300 persons, Tri-Cities nonagricultural employment is down 600 (0.4%) from the September total. Both sectors showed decreases for the month--mnaufacturing dropped 400 and nonmanufacturing 200. The largest manufacturing decrease was in food products, which experienced a seasonal drop of 200 (5.4%). Losses of 100 each were posted by lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures; and by metal products. There were no increasing industries in the sector. On the nonmanufacturing side, retail trade went up a slight 200 (0.8%) for the only increase, while construction's loss of 200 (2.9%) was the biggest decrease during the month. Smaller losses of 100 each were recorded in services and government.

OVER THE YEAR - Tri-Cities' employment has fallen 1,600 (1.2%) since last October, indicating that while the economy has improved slightly during the year, conditions are still considerably worse than a year ago. One big reason for the employment drop was the 1,900 person (7.5%) decrease in government--caused by layoffs at Phipps Bend and program cutbacks. Other significant changes in nonmanufacturing are the addition of 700 (4.0%) in services employment because of a new hospital' and the loss of 400 (5.6%) to construction, an industry hard-hit by the interest rate situation. Among manufacturing industries, significant gains were reported by primary and fabricated metal products (300, or 5.0%) and apparel (200, or 4.6%), both of which are experiencing a small degree of economic recovery. The only decrease of more than 100 was in printing and publishing, which dropped 200 (3.2%) over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT Both the labor force and employment totals fell during the month--the labor force dropped 1,100 (0.6%) to 183,100 while employment declined 1,300 (0.8%) to 170,200. Accordingly, the unemployment rate rose 0.1 percent to 7.0 percent in October. A year ago, the rate was 5.9 percent of a 181,900 member labor force.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Net Change Sept. 1981	Net Change Oct. 1980
TOTAL	136.3	136.9	137.9	- .6	- 1.6
Manufacturing	53.5	53.9	53.2	- .4	+ .3
Durable Goods	19.9	20.1	19.7	- .2	+ .2
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.5	1.6	1.5	- .1	0
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.9	1.9	2.0	0	- .1
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	6.3	6.4	6.0	- .1	+ .3
All Other Durable Goods	10.2	10.2	10.2	0	0
Nondurable Goods	33.6	33.8	33.5	- .2	+ .1
Food Products	3.5	3.7	3.5	- .2	0
Textile Mill Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	0	0
Apparel	4.6	4.6	4.4	0	+ .2
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.0	6.0	6.2	0	- .2
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.6	16.6	16.5	0	.1
Nonmanufacturing	82.8	33.0	84.7	- .2	- 1.9
Construction	6.7	6.9	7.1	- .2	- .4
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.6	5.6	5.8	0	- .2
Trade	23.9	23.7	23.9	+ .2	0
Wholesale	5.7	5.7	5.8	0	- .1
Retail	18.2	18.0	18.1	+ .2	+ .1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0
Services	18.3	18.4	17.6	- .1	+ .7
Government	23.6	23.7	25.5	- .1	- 1.9
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.3	.3	.4	0	- .1

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION Oct. 1981	TENNESSEE PORTION Sept. 1981	TENNESSEE PORTION Oct. 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION Oct. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Sept. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Oct. 1980
TOTAL	107.1	107.2	109.2	29.2	29.5	28.7
Manufacturing	44.1	44.3	43.8	9.4	9.6	9.4
Durable Goods	15.3	15.3	15.1	4.6	4.8	4.6
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.3	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	.3
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.6	1.4	1.7	.3	.3	.3
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	4.2	4.2	3.9	2.1	2.2	2.1
All Other Durable Goods	8.2	8.2	8.3	2.0	2.1	1.9
Nondurable Goods	28.8	29.0	28.7	4.8	4.8	4.8
Food Products	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.6
Textile Mill Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	.2	.2	.2
Apparel	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.0	1.9	2.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.5	5.5	5.7	.5	.5	.5
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.1	16.2	16.1	.5	.5	.4
Nonmanufacturing	63.0	63.1	65.4	19.8	19.9	19.3
Construction	5.3	5.4	5.8	1.4	1.4	1.1
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	4.3	4.4	4.6	1.3	1.3	1.2
Trade	16.9	16.8	17.1	7.0	6.9	6.8
Wholesale	4.0	4.0	4.0	1.7	1.7	1.8
Retail	12.9	12.8	13.1	5.3	5.2	5.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Services	14.8	14.8	14.2	3.5	3.6	3.4
Government	18.3	18.3	20.2	5.3	5.4	5.3
All Other Nonmanufacturing	0	0	.1	.3	.3	.3

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	Oct. 1981	Sept. 1981	Oct. 1980	Changes From: Sept. 1981 Net	Changes From: Sept. 1981 %	Changes From: Oct. 1980 Net	Changes From: Oct. 1980 %
Civilian Labor Force	183.1	184.2	181.9	-1.1	-0.6	+1.2	+ .7
Unemployment	12.9	12.7	10.7	+0.2	+1.6	+2.2	+20.6
Percent of Labor Force	7.0	6.9	5.9				
Total Employment	170.2	171.5	171.2	-1.3	-0.8	-1.0	- 0.6

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	TENNESSEE PORTION Oct. 1981	TENNESSEE PORTION Sept. 1981	TENNESSEE PORTION Oct. 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION Oct. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Sept. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Oct. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	144.0	145.1	141.9	39.1	39.1	40.0
Unemployment	10.8	10.5	8.3	2.1	2.2	2.4
Percent of Labor Force	7.5	7.2	5.9	5.4	5.6	6.0
Total Employment**	133.2	134.6	133.6	37.0	36.9	37.6

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS,
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
OCTOBER 1981

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index Oct. 1981	Unadjusted Percent Change to Oct. 1981 from		Index Oct. 1981	Unadjusted Percent Change to Oct. 1981 from	
		Oct. 1980	Sept. 1981		Oct. 1980	Sept. 1981
ALL ITEMS	279.9	10.2	0.2	279.7	10.1	0.2
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100	325.5	-	-	325.3	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	270.3	5.8	-0.1	270.7	5.5	- 0.1
HOUSING 1/	303.5	12.0	-0.1	303.3	11.9	- 0.1
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	191.5	4.1	0.4	190.6	4.3	0.1
TRANSPORTATION	287.2	12.1	0.7	288.9	12.6	0.8
MEDICAL CARE	304.8	11.7	1.0	304.0	10.8	1.0
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	225.5	6.9	0.7	223.4	6.8	0.9
OTHER GOODS AND SERV.	245.2	10.7	0.9	241.4	9.8	0.9
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	257.9	7.1	0.1	258.4	7.3	0.1
SERVICES	318.6	14.6	0.4	319.2	14.6	0.5
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.357	- 9.4	-0.3	$.358	- 9.1	0
1957-59=$1.00	$.307	-	-	$.307	-	-

1/ Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact

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TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

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EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
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CONGRESSIONAL INF. SERV., INC.
4520 EAST-WEST HWY.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014

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4/16/82 57495-2

The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1981

Big increase in state unemployment. Tennessee's unemployment rate jumped 1.1 percent between October and November--from 8.5 to 9.6 percent of the labor force. At the same time, the number of persons in the labor force dropped from 2,099,000 to 2,084,900. The normal October-November rate change is an increase of 0.2 percent.

U. S. rate up a little. The nation's unemployment rose 0.4 percent between months to 7.9 percent of the 106,864,000 member labor force.

Layoffs cause rate increase. During the one month period, fifty-seven layoffs across the state involved at least fifty workers each. Auto-related manufacturing industries were responsible for more than 900 lost jobs. Another major decrease was reported by construction employment, where continued high interest rates keep that industry depressed. The housing slump affects other durable goods industries as well--lumber, furniture and fixtures and stone, clay and glass are examples.

Stewart, Williamson have high, low county rates. Stewart County's rate jumped 3.6 percent to 36.4 percent in November. Williamson County had the state's lowest rate at 5.4 percent--up from 4.1 percent in October.

Claims, trust fund show increase. November's initial claims totaled 70,144, an increase of 23,889 over the month. Continued weeks claimed also rose, going up 51,612 to 259,826. The state's trust fund added $4 million during the month, to total $164 million, while the average weekly benefit increased $1 to $84.

CPI continues to increase. Consumer prices rose an average of 0.3 percent to make the index figure 280.7 for November. The month's biggest increase was in medical care (1.1%), while two categories showed decreases--food (0.1%) and apparel (0.1%).

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR **ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER**
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

BUDGET CUTS MEAN OFFICE CLOSINGS

As a result of the continuing budget resolution passed in December, which contained stringent federal budget reductions, funds for the Tennessee Department of Employment Security will be cut $3.4 million (12%) in fiscal year 1982. The end product of these cuts will mean 235 people will lose their jobs and 21 Job Service, WIN, or Unemployment Insurance Claims offices will close over the next three months. Although unemployment benefit checks (whose processing is computerized) will continue to go out promptly, visitors to Job Service offices should expect some services to be delayed because of staff reductions. Listed below are the offices which will close due to funding cuts:

Job Service Offices

1. 200 North Jackson St., Athens
2. 869 Volunteer Parkway, Bristol
3. 6200 Bldg., Eastgate Shopping Ctr.
   Chattanooga
4. 7501 Kingston Pike, Knoxville
5. 3606 Austin Peay Hwy., Memphis
6. 3360 U. S. Hwy. 61 South, Memphis
7. 2702 Nolensville Rd., Nashville

UI Offices

1. 363 Sanderson St., Alcoa
2. 107 Warrioto Plaza, Clarksville
3. 410 E. Spring St., Cookeville
4. Rt. ?. Hwy. 46, Dickson
5. State Office Bldg., Jackson
6. 1912 Bowater St.. Kingsport
7. 506 East West Main St., Lebanon
8. 997 Oak Ridge Turnpike, Oak Ridge
9. 152 N. Main St., Sparta

UI and JS Office

627 West "C" St., Elizabethton

WIN Offices

1. Interstate Bldg., Chattanooga
2. 414 E. H. Crump Bldg., Memphis
3. 1230 N. Watkins St., Memphis
4. 524 Tenth Circle N., Nashville

--taken from
TN Dept. of Emp. Security
News Release
Marta Pearsall, Editor

CPS LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
TENNESSEE STATEWIDE LABOR MARKET AREA
(in thousands)

November 19 81

	November 1981	October 1981	November 1980	Changes From: Oct. 1981 Net	%	Nov. 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	2,084.9	2,099.0	2,017.9	-14.1	-0.7	+67.0	+3.3
Employment 1/	1,884.9	1,919.8	1,878.6	-34.9	-1.8	+ 6.1	+0.3
Unemployment	200.0	179.2	139.1	+20.8	+11.6	+60.9	+43.8
Percent of Labor Force .	9.6	8.5	6.9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	7.9	7.5	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

Prepared by: Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Research and Statistics Section
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

S	Average Weekly Earnings Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
All Manufacturing	$269.84	$269.96	$254.70	39.8	39.7	40.3	$6.78	$6.80	$6.32
Durable Goods	279.28	277.60	266.18	40.3	40.0	40.7	6.93	6.94	6.54
Lumber and Wood Prod	196.46	191.27	181.97	38.0	37.8	38.8	5.17	5.06	4.69
Furniture and Fixtures	218.35	224.92	199.80	39.7	40.6	39.1	5.50	5.54	5.11
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	374.64	362.50	349.32	42.0	41.1	42.6	8.92	8.82	4.20
Primary Metal Products	377.67	384.74	364.83	39.3	39.1	41.6	9.61	9.84	8.77
Fabricated Metal Prod.	291.80	293.72	290.78	39.7	39.8	41.6	7.35	7.38	6.99
Machinery, Incl. Elect.	262.34	262.00	256.66	40.8	40.0	41.0	6.43	6.55	6.26
Instru. and Related Prod.	216.97	210.37	218.59	36.9	35.9	39.6	5.88	5.86	5.52
Nondurable Goods	261.62	263.46	244.80	39.4	39.5	40.0	6.64	6.67	6.12
Food and Kindred	282.40	277.20	262.25	40.0	40.0	40.1	7.06	6.93	6.54
Textile Mill Prod.	225.09	225.23	209.30	41.0	41.1	41.2	5.49	5.48	5.08
Apparel	165.08	163.68	164.87	35.5	35.2	37.3	4.65	4.65	4.42
Paper & Allied Prod.	370.60	346.06	329.33	43.6	42.1	41.9	8.50	8.22	7.86
Chemical & Allied Prod.	389.34	386.16	343.21	41.2	41.7	41.4	9.45	9.26	8.29
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	314.29	312.08	291.76	41.3	41.5	41.8	7.61	7.52	6.98
Leather and Leather Prod.	201.70	210.08	199.26	38.2	40.4	40.5	5.28	5.20	4.92

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

S INDUSTRY	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Net Change Oct. 1981 To Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980 To Nov. 1981
TOTAL	1,721.8	1,728.1	1,736.6	-6.3	-14.8
Manufacturing	509.3	515.9	506.2	-6.6	+ 3.1
Durable Goods	223.5	228.7	225.2	-5.2	- 1.7
Lumber	18.1	18.5	18.3	- .4	- .2
Furniture and Fixtures	24.3	24.9	23.0	- .6	+ 1.3
Stone, Clay & Glass	13.6	14.3	15.1	- .7	- 1.5
Primary Metal Industries	19.3	19.8	19.7	- .5	- .4
Fabricated Metal Products	30.5	31.1	33.9	- .6	- 3.4
Non-Electrical Machinery	34.5	34.4	35.7	+ .1	- 1.2
Electrical Machinery	44.7	45.5	40.2	- .8	+ 4.5
Transportation Equipment	22.1	22.3	22.3	- .2	- .2
Precision Instruments & Ordnance	5.5	6.3	6.1	- .8	- .6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.9	11.6	10.9	- .7	0
Nondurable Goods	285.8	287.2	281.0	-1.4	+ 4.8
Food Products	39.1	39.7	38.3	- .6	+ .8
Meat Products	7.2	7.4	7.8	- .2	- .6
Dairy Products	3.9	4.0	3.9	- .1	0
Tobacco	1.5	1.5	1.2	0	+ .3
Textile Mills	27.0	27.2	27.4	- .2	- .4
Knitting Mills	12.5	12.5	12.4	0	+ .1
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.6	2.6	2.9	0	- .3
Apparel	70.5	69.6	69.5	+ .9	+ 1.0
Paper	19.3	20.1	18.2	- .8	+ 1.1
Printing & Publishing	27.8	27.3	26.4	+ .5	+ 1.4
Chemicals	57.5	57.6	57.9	- .1	- .4
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	23.2	23.3	24.0	- .1	- .8
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	.8	.8	[illegible]	0	+ .1
Rubber	20.7	20.8	20.6	- .1	+ .1
Leather	21.6	22.6	20.8	-1.0	+ .8
Nonmanufacturing	1,212.5	1,212.2	1,230.4	+ .3	-17.9
Mining	11.0	11.1	10.3	- .1	+ .7
Construction	72.7	73.1	74.9	- .4	- 2.2
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	81.7	81.5	84.3	+ .2	- 2.6
Trade	371.1	368.4	378.4	+2.7	- 7.3
Wholesale Trade	103.4	104.6	107.2	-1.2	- 3.8
Wholesale Durable Goods	63.1	64.0	64.7	- .9	- 1.6
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	40.3	40.6	42.5	- .3	- 2.2
Retail Trade	267.7	263.8	271.2	+3.9	- 3.5
Retail General Merchandise	40.8	39.4	39.0	+1.4	+ 1.8
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	75.2	75.9	77.6	- .7	- 2.4
Banking	26.4	26.5	26.3	- .1	+ .1
Insurance Carriers	19.2	19.3	19.9	- .1	- .7
Services	299.8	301.3	285.3	-1.5	+14.5
Government	301.0	300.9	319.6	+ .1	-18.6
Federal	67.9	69.7	73.7	-1.8	- 5.8
State & Local	233.1	231.2	245.9	+1.9	-12.8

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment fell 500 (0.3%) to 164,900 in November as both sectors suffered small losses. The biggest manufacturing loss occurred in fabricated metal products, which lost 300 workers (4.1%) in a layoff. Smaller decreases were reported by lumber and textile mill products, which dropped 100 employees each. Apparel added 100 (9.1%) as the industry prepares for style changes in the new year. This was the only increasing category in manufacturing. Among nonmanufacturing industries, increases were posted by retail trade and state and local government (100, or 0.4% each). The trade increase was seasonal in nature, while the additional government employees were in education. The sector's biggest decrease was in services, which dropped 200 (0.7%) with the closing of some recreational facilities. The only other decrease was finance, insurance and real estate (100, or 1.1%).

OVER THE YEAR Chattanooga's nonag employment is down 2,200 (1.3%) from the November 1980 total, as the area economy continues to worsen. The largest single loss occurred in federal government (1,200, or 12.1%) and resulted from completion of a government construction project during the year. Other nonmanufacturing losses were posted by service (400, or 1.4%), and construction (200, or 3.1%), both of which are hit hard during a recession. The manufacturing sector's biggest loss was recorded in fabricated metal products (600, or 7.9%), which supplies products used in energy production. Smaller decreases came in lumber, nonelectrical machinery, and chemicals (200 each), and primary metals, all other durable goods and apparel (100 each). Gains of 300 each were reported by retail trade (1.3%) and state and local government (1.3%), while textile mill products (knitting mills) and food products each added 200 employees over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT In keeping with the state's other SMSAs, Chattanooga's labor force dropped 1,400 (0.7%) between October and November to 191,500 persons. Total employment lost 1,600, while the number unemployed rose 200, causing the rate to go up 0.1 percentage point to 8.9 percent. A year ago the rate was 6.9 percent of a labor force totaling 188,600 persons.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly hours increased only .2 hour during November following a .1 hour increase during the previous month. Average hourly earnings dropped $.05 after having shown improvement during October. This movement is a reflection of activity in the durable goods section: a longer workweek worked at iron and steel foundries caused the rise in hours, while a longer workweek worked primarily by lower paid production workers at nonelectrical machinery manufacturers caused earnings to fall. The nondurable goods sector exhibited no significant change in either hours or earnings.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

C	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Changes From: Oct. 1981 Nov. 1981		Nov. 1980 Nov. 1981	
				Net	%	Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	191.5	192.9	188.6	-1.4	- .7	+2.9	+ 1.5
Unemployment	17.1	16.9	13.0	+ .2	+1.2	+4.1	+31.5
Percent of Labor Force	8.9	8.8	6.9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	174.4	176.0	175.6	-1.6	- .9	-1.2	- .7

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

C	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
All Manufacturing	$267.65	$268.37	$263.63	40.8	40.6	41.0	$6.56	$6.61	$6.43
Durable Goods	286.26	286.03	300.59	39.0	38.6	42.1	7.34	7.41	7.14
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	319.55	321.79	292.47	38.5	39.1	39.1	8.30	8.23	7.48
Iron & Steel Foundries	255.95	245.52	286.21	36.1	34.1	41.6	7.09	7.20	6.88
Fabricated Metal Prod.	351.65	354.24	367.95	40.7	41.0	43.7	8.64	8.64	8.42
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	267.65	274.99	314.26	38.4	38.3	44.2	6.97	7.18	7.11
Nondurable Goods	255.55	256.81	237.37	42.1	42.1	40.3	6.07	6.10	5.89
Textile Mill Prod.	220.67	222.89	212.10	44.4	44.4	42.0	4.97	5.02	5.05
Knitting Mills	176.32	176.03	163.54	38.0	38.1	38.3	4.64	4.62	4.27
Paper & Allied Prod.	343.17	336.73	308.57	44.8	44.6	43.4	7.66	7.55	7.11
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	380.10	382.33	346.11	42.0	42.2	41.6	9.05	9.06	8.32

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

C INDUSTRY	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Net Change Oct. 1981 to Nov. 1981	Net Change Nov. 1980 to Nov. 1981
TOTAL	164.9	165.4	167.1	-.5	-2.2
Manufacturing	48.5	48.9	49.5	-.4	-1.0
Durable Goods	20.4	20.8	21.6	-.4	-1.2
Lumber (except furniture)	.6	.7	.8	-.1	- .2
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
Primary Metals	4.1	4.1	4.2	0	- .1
Fabricated Metal Prod.	7.0	7.3	7.6	-.3	- .6
Machinery (except elec.)	3.2	3.2	3.4	0	- .2
All Other	3.6	3.6	3.7	0	- .1
Nondurable Goods	28.1	28.1	27.9	0	+ .2
Food Products	5.2	5.2	5.0	0	+ .2
Textile Mill Products	11.7	11.8	11.5	- .1	+ .2
Knitting Mills	3.1	3.1	2.9	0	+ .2
Apparel	1.2	1.1	1.3	+ .1	- .1
Paper Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	0	+ .1
Printing and Publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0
Chemicals	5.7	5.7	5.9	0	- .2
All Other	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	116.4	116.5	117.6	- .1	-1.2
Mining	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	0
Construction	6.2	6.2	6.4	0	- .2
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.2	7.2	7.2	0	0
Trade	32.5	32.4	32.2	+ .1	+ .3
Wholesale Trade	8.3	8.3	8.3	0	0
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.2	0	0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.1	0	0
Retail Trade	24.2	24.1	23.9	+ .1	+ .3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9.3	9.4	9.3	- .1	0
Service	27.3	27.5	27.7	- .2	- .4
Government	32.7	32.6	33.6	+ .1	- .9
Federal	8.7	8.7	9.9	0	-1.2
State and Local	24.0	23.9	23.7	+ .1	+ .3

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Layoffs and a management-labor dispute were responsible for the loss of 1,300 (0.7%) to Knoxville's nonagricultural employment; the November total is 198,200 persons. The labor dispute occurred in all other durables, which lost 900 (9%) during the month. Manufacturing layoffs were reported by food (200, or 4.7%) and apparel (200, or 2.5%)--the apparel layoff was due to the sluggish auto industry. The sector's only increase was in stone, clay and glass, which recalled 100 laid-off workers (10%). Nonmanufacturing recorded gains in retail trade (200, or 6.2%) with Christmas hiring and services (200, or 6.3%). Seasonal losses came from mining (100, or 5.9%), and construction (100, or 0.9%), while utilities loss of 100 (1.2%) is blamed on the economy .

OVER THE YEAR Employment is down 1,900 (0.9%) since last November, as manufacturing suffered a net loss of 2,100 (4.0%) over the year. The largest decreases were posted by all other durable goods (800, or 8.1%) due to a strike, apparel (600, or 7.2%) in an auto industry-related layoff, and all other nondurable goods (400, or 1.2%). No increases were reported in the sector. Among nonmanufacturing industries, the largest gainer was retail trade, which picked up 1,500 (4.9%) in preparation for the World's Fair. Other increases occurred in services (1,000, or 3.2%) and construction (400, or 3.8%), which is helped by World's Fair building projects. A big decrease was reported by state and local government where less money available caused the loss of 2,500 (5.4%) jobs. Other, smaller losses came from wholesale nondurable goods (300, or 7.0%) and finance, insurance and real estate (100, or 1.2%).

UNEMPLOYMENT Knoxville's labor force remained stable at 221,800 between October and November, but 2,500 people moved from the employed category to the ranks of the unemployed. This increase in unemployment pushed the rate up 1.1 percentage points to 8.2 percent in November. Since November, 1980, 6,800 persons have entered the labor force, but only 100 of those workers found jobs. This jump in unemployment resulted in a rate rising from 5.3 percent to its present level.

HOURS AND EARNINGS During November average weekly hours remained constant and average hourly earnings increased $.04, recovering from a $.18 drop during October. The durable goods sector gained an average of .6 hour worked per week but lost $.05 per hour in average earnings. A longer workweek worked by stone, clay and glass products manufacturers was a contributing factor to the increase in average hours. Offsetting the fluctuations in the durable goods' figures, the nondurable goods sector's average hours declined .3 hour with earnings improving by $.11 per hour. More premium pay overtime worked in the food industry and less premium pay overtime worked in the textile industry resulted in these net changes.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Changes From: Oct. 1981		Nov. 1980	
				Net	%	Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	221.8	221.8	215.0	0	0	+6.8	+3.2
Unemployment	18.2	15.7	11.5	+2.5	+15.9	+6.7	+58.3
Percent of Labor Force	8.2	7.1	5.3	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	203.6	206.1	203.5	-2.5	-1.2	+.1	0

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
All Manufacturing	$300.27	$298.70	$286.34	39.2	39.2	40.5	$7.66	$7.62	$7.07
Durable Goods	332.98	329.87	318.74	39.5	38.9	40.5	8.43	8.48	7.87
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	414.60	376.06	353.25	44.2	41.1	45.0	9.38	9.15	7.85
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	289.98	288.70	262.00	40.9	41.6	40.0	7.09	6.94	6.55
Nondurable Goods	283.48	281.32	268.66	39.1	39.4	40.4	7.25	7.14	6.65
Food and Kindred Prod.	260.76	247.93	246.30	43.1	42.6	44.7	6.05	5.82	5.51
Textile Mill Prod.	166.21	189.24	190.39	34.7	39.1	41.3	4.79	4.84	4.61
Apparel & Other Tex. Pr.	208.13	187.44	202.92	38.4	35.5	38.8	5.42	5.28	5.23

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Net Change Oct. 1981 to Nov. 1981	Net Change Nov. 1980 to Nov. 1981
TOTAL	198.2	199.5	200.1	-1.3	-1.9
Manufacturing	50.5	52.1	52.6	-1.6	-2.1
Durable Goods	14.1	15.1	15.0	-1.0	- .9
Lumber (except furniture)	1.1	1.2	1.2	- .1	- .1
Furniture and Fixtures	.7	.8	.7	- .1	0
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.1	1.0	1.1	+ .1	0
Machinery (except elec.)	2.1	2.1	2.1	0	0
All Other	9.1	10.0	9.9	- .9	- .8
Nondurable Goods	36.4	37.0	37.6	- .6	-1.2
Food Products	4.1	4.3	4.3	- .2	- .2
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0
Apparel	7.7	7.9	8.3	- .2	- .6
Printing and Publishing	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
All Other	20.1	20.3	20.5	- .2	- .4
Nonmanufacturing	147.7	147.4	147.5	+ .3	+ .2
Mining	1.6	1.7	1.6	- .1	0
Construction	11.0	10.9	10.6	- .1	+ .4
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	8.1	8.2	8.1	- .1	0
Trade	43.1	42.9	41.7	+ .2	+1.4
Wholesale	10.7	10.7	10.8	0	- .1
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.7	6.6	6.5	+ .1	+ .2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.0	4.1	4.3	- .1	- .3
Retail	32.4	32.2	30.9	+ .2	+1.5
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.0	8.0	8.1	0	- .1
Service	32.1	31.9	31.1	+ .2	+1.0
Government	43.8	43.8	46.3	0	-2.5
Federal	9.9	10.0	9.9	- .1	0
State & Local	33.9	33.8	36.4	+ .1	-2.5

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Seasonal layoffs in manufacturing were responsible for the loss of 700 (0.2%) to nonagricultural employment this month, bringing the total down to 356,200 persons. Manufacturing's largest decreases included paper products (600, or 9.7%) and all other durable goods (300, or 4.4%). Smaller losses of 100 each were reported by chemicals (1.4%) and all other nondurables (2.0%). The sector's only gain was in furniture and fixtures, where 100 people (3.4%) were called back to work. On the nonmanufacturing side, retail trade added 800 (1.2%) with Christmas employment and some new stores while the service category picked up 100 (0.1%) over the month. Sector losses occurred in construction (300, or 2.0%) and federal government (300, or 1.8%), which is dropping because of federal budget cuts.

OVER THE YEAR Memphis area employment has fallen 2,700 (0.8%) over the year as area business continues to be poor. Manufacturing losses were led by nonelectrical machinery (1,400, or 26.9%), and followed by paper products (700, or 11.1%), all other durables (400, or 5.8%), lumber (200, or 7.1%) and fabricated metal products (200, or 3.6%). The only increases were reported by chemicals (200 or 3.0%) and all other nondurable goods (100, or 2.1%), which had a recall from layoff. Nonmanufacturing increases of 2,000 each occurred in retail trade (3.1%) where several new stores have opened this year, and services (2.7%) where demand has increased over the period. Significant decreases were felt in state and local government (1,400, or 2.8%), construction (1,200, or 7.6%), federal government (600, or 3.6%) and wholesale trade (400, or 1.2%). The government losses were the result of budget cuts, while the other categories are suffering from high interest rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT November's labor force, at 404,700, is down 2,900 (0.7%) from the October total. During the month, the number employed dropped 4,600 while the unemployed figure rose 1,700. This combination pushed the rate from 8.7 percent to 9.1 percent of the labor force. Last November, unemployment totaled 6.1 percent of the 390,600 member labor force,

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly hours declined .3 hour during November following a .4 hour decline in October. This fall can be attributed to decreasing average hours in the durable goods industries caused by a shorter scheduled workweek for furniture manufacturers. Average hourly earnings on the other hand increased $.17 during the month after having dropped $.02 in October. Activity in the nondurable goods sector where earnings jumped $.27 per hour caused this change. The chemical industry showed the largest relative increase, reflecting a layoff of lower paid employees with a $.46 per hour boost in earnings.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

M

	November 1981	October 1981	November 1980	Changes from: October 1981 Net	Changes from: October 1981 %	Changes from: November 1980 Net	Changes from: November 1980 %
Civilian Labor Force	404.7	407.6	390.6	-2.9	-0.7	+14.1	+ 3.6
Unemployment	37.0	35.3	23.8	+1.7	+4.8	+13.2	+55.5
Percent of Labor Force	9.1	8.7	6.1	-	-	-	-
Total Employment	367.7	372.3	366.8	-4.6	-1.2	+ 0.9	+ 0.2

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.
November 1981: 0
October 1981: 150
November 1980: 75

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

M

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
All Manufacturing	$315.12	$310.54	$290.16	40.4	40.7	40.3	$7.80	$7.63	$7.20
Durable Goods	267.24	266.90	263.31	39.3	39.6	40.2	6.80	6.74	6.55
Lumber & Wood Prod.	195.47	190.08	196.56	35.8	36.0	37.8	5.46	5.28	5.20
Furniture & Fixtures	188.00	202.54	180.52	37.6	39.1	39.5	5.00	5.18	4.57
Nondurable Goods	359.80	350.28	316.74	41.5	41.7	40.4	8.67	8.40	7.84
Food and Kindred Prod.	359.02	349.00	315.59	43.1	43.3	41.2	8.33	8.06	7.66
Paper and Allied Prod.	352.03	330.00	311.08	43.3	42.2	40.4	8.13	7.82	7.70
Chemicals & Allied. Prod	429.00	414.56	387.17	42.9	43.5	43.6	10.00	9.53	8.88

MONTHLY REPORT ON LABOR TURNOVER RATES

M

	Accession Rates: Total		Accession Rates: New Hires		Separation Rates: Total		Separation Rates: Quits		Separation Rates: Layoffs	
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981
All Manufacturing	1.4	1.7	1.0	1.0	3.4	3.0	0.6	0.6	2.2	1.9
Durable Goods	1.8	1.7	1.2	1.0	3.4	3.9	0.7	0.6	2.2	2.9
Lumber	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.6	2.2	2.5	*	0.4	1.8	1.3
Furniture	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.4	2.2	1.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3
Nonelectric Machinery	3/									
Nondurable Goods	1.1	1.7	0.8	1.1	3.4	2.5	0.5	0.6	2.1	1.3
Food	1.0	2.0	0.9	1.6	1.7	2.2	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.2
Paper	0.7	1.2	0.8	0.8	9.2	5.7	0.7	0.8	7.7	4.1
Chemicals	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.4	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.2

3/ Information not available
* Less than 0.1

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

M

INDUSTRY	November 1981	October 1981	November 1980	Net Change: October 1981	Net Change: November 1980
TOTAL	356.2	356.9	358.9	-0.7	-2.7
Manufacturing	57.1	58.1	59.9	-1.0	-2.8
Durable Goods	24.8	25.0	27.0	-0.2	-2.2
Lumber (except furniture)	2.6	2.6	2.8	0	-0.2
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.1	1.4	0	-0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	3.0	2.9	3.0	+0.1	0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.3	5.3	5.5	0	-0.2
Nonelectrical Machinery	3.8	3.8	5.2	0	-1.4
Electrical Machinery	3.6	3.6	3.6	0	0
All Other	6.5	6.8	6.9	-0.3	-0.4
Nondurable Goods	32.3	33.1	32.9	-0.8	-0.6
Food Products	9.1	9.1	9.3	0	-0.2
Bakery Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0
Apparel	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
Paper Products	5.6	6.2	6.3	-0.6	-0.7
Printing and Publishing	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Chemicals	6.8	6.9	6.6	-0.1	+0.2
All Other	4.8	4.9	4.7	-0.1	+0.1
Nonmanufacturing	299.1	298.8	299.0	+0.3	+0.1
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0
Construction	14.6	14.9	15.8	-0.3	-1.2
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	26.6	26.6	26.9	0	-0.3
Trade	99.1	98.3	97.5	+0.8	+1.6
Wholesale	32.6	32.6	33.0	0	-0.4
Wholesale Durable Goods	19.4	19.4	19.6	0	-0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.2	13.2	13.4	0	-0.2
Retail	66.5	65.7	64.5	+0.8	+2.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	19.2	19.2	19.2	0	0
Service	74.9	74.8	72.9	+0.1	+2.0
Government	64.5	64.8	66.5	-0.3	-2.0
Federal	16.0	16.3	16.6	-0.3	-0.6
State & Local	48.5	48.5	49.9	0	-1.4

1 Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Area nonagricultural employment rose 1,000 (0.3%) to 357,800 in November, as nonmanufacturing gains more than offset a small net loss in the manufacturing sector. The only increase in that sector occurred in all other nondurable goods, which added 100 (1.6%) with a seasonal increase related to tobacco products. The largest single decrease was in petroleum and rubber products, which lost 200 (5.4%) over the month. Losses of 100 each were reported by furniture and fixtures, machinery, all other durable goods, food products, and apparel. On the nonmanufacturing side, Christmas employment was responsible for the largest increase --retail trade added 1,400 (2.7%) during the month. Other significant gains were recorded in state and local government (400, or 0.8%) and services (400, or 0.5%). Decreases were led by construction (1.2%) and finance, insurance and real estate (0.8%), each losing 200 employees as a result of high interest rates.

OVER THE YEAR Employment remains unchanged from the year ago total as manufacturing gains and nonmanufacturing losses cancelled each other. The greatest manufacturing increase is one of 900 (18.8%) in leather goods--western boots keep employment strong in that industry. Another significant increase occurred in transportation equipment (800, or 9.5%), which is making a comeback after a bad year last year. Only three losses were reported in the sector-fabricated metal products and food products lost 200 each, and all other durable goods fell 100 over the year. Services posted the largest nonmanufacturing increase, picking up 2,500 employes (3.4%). Decreases included trade (1,200, or 1.5%) and government (2,500, or 4.5%), which has been affected by budget cuts and will probably continue to be cut back.

UNEMPLOYMENT Nashville's labor force fell 1,800 to 420,200 in November, while unemployment increased 1,800. The increase caused the unemployment rate to rise 0.5% to 6.8 percent this month. One year ago, the rate was 5.5 percent of a 411,000 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly hours increased .6 hour and average hourly earnings increased $.11 after having shown little movement during October. The durable goods sector gained 1 hour per week and $.11 per hour due to activity in the machinery and instrument producing industries. The nondurable goods sector lost .1 hour per week but posted a $.10 per hour increase in earnings. Activity in the petroleum and rubber industries contributed to the jump in earnings.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Changes From: Oct. 1981 Net	%	Nov. 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	420.2	422.0	411.0	-1.8	-0.4	9.2	2.2
Unemployment	28.4	26.6	22.6	1.8	6.8	6.0	26.8
Percent of Labor Force	6.8	6.3	5.5	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	391.8	395.4	388.6	-3.6	-0.9	3.2	0.8

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980
All Manufacturing	$314.50	$305.45	$269.45	41.6	41.0	39.8	$7.56	$7.45	$6.77
Durable Goods	326.74	314.38	280.37	41.1	40.1	39.6	7.95	7.84	7.08
Nondurable Goods	299.33	295.82	256.40	42.1	42.2	40.0	7.11	7.01	6.41
Food and Kindred Prod.	325.22	330.46	275.48	40.4	40.2	35.5	8.05	8.22	7.76
Printing and Publishing	321.12	323.49	270.66	40.7	41.0	39.0	7.89	7.89	6.94

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Net Change Oct. 1981	Net Change Nov. 1980
TOTAL	357.8	356.8	357.8	1.0	0
Manufacturing	81.5	82.1	78.8	-0.6	2.7
Durable Goods	40.6	40.9	39.3	-0.3	1.3
Lumber (except furniture)	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	1.0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.9	4.0	3.7	-0.1	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	6.3	6.3	6.5	0	-0.2
Machinery	12.5	12.6	12.0	-0.1	0.5
Transportation Equipment	9.2	9.2	8.4	0	0.8
All Other	7.1	7.2	7.2	-0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	40.9	41.2	39.5	-0.3	1.4
Food Products	7.0	7.1	7.2	-0.1	-0.2
Textiles Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	0	0.1
Apparel	5.3	5.4	5.0	-0.1	0.3
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.1	10.9	0	0.2
Petroleum and Rubber	3.5	3.7	3.5	-0.2	0
Leather	5.7	5.7	4.8	0	0.9
All Other	6.5	6.4	6.4	0.1	0.1
Nonmanufacturing	276.3	274.7	279.0	1.6	-2.7
Construction	16.6	16.8	16.8	-0.2	-0.2
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	18.5	18.4	19.0	0.1	-0.5
Trade	79.2	77.9	80.4	1.3	-1.2
Wholesale	26.7	26.8	25.3	-0.1	1.4
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.0	18.0	16.9	0	1.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.8	8.4	-0.1	0.3
Retail	52.5	51.1	55.1	1.4	-2.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	23.8	24.0	24.5	-0.2	-0.7
Service and Miscellaneous	76.0	75.6	73.5	0.4	2.5
Government	62.3	62.0	64.8	0.3	-2.5
Federal	9.0	9.1	8.8	-0.1	0.2
State and Local	53.3	52.9	56.0	0.4	-2.7

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment rose a slight 200 (0.2%) between October and November to 136,500 persons. Manufacturing industries showed only two increases--all other nondurable goods added 600 (3.8%), and lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures went up 100 (6.7%). Decreases included food products (400, or 11.4%) and primary and fabricated metal products (300, or 4.8%). Among nonmanufacturing industries, the net gain of 800 (1.0%) is a result of gains' in trade (700, or 2.9%)- a seasonal increase, and government (300, or 1.3%) minus a loss in construction (200 or 3.0%) which was both seasonal and a result of the housing slump.

OVER THE YEAR - A drop of 1,100 (0.8%) in Tri-Cities' nonag employment since November, 1980, is caused by heavy losses in nonmanufacturing, particularly government. That category lost 1,700 workers (6.6%) in a TVA layoff. Other significant decreases were posted by construction (500, or 1.7%) and transportation, communication and public utilities (3.4%). Sector increases included services (1,000 or 5.8%) and trade (200, or 0.8%), both categories exhibiting healthy growth over the year. On the manufacturing side, all other nondurables reported a 300 worker increase (1.8%), while gains of 100 each occurred in lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures, and food products. Decreases were led by paper and allied products and printing and publishing (200, or 3.2%) and followed by primary metals and fabricated metal products, stone, clay and glass, and metal products, which dropped 100 each.

UNEMPLOYMENT At 182,600, the Tri-Cities' area labor force is down 600 (0.3%) from its October total. Employment is also down, falling 1,500 (0.9%) during the month. The resulting unemployment increase caused the rate to increase 0.5 percentage points to 7.6 percent. In November, 1980, the rate was 5.9 percent of a 180,200 member labor force.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

1/ INDUSTRY	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Net Change Oct. 1981	Net Change Nov. 1980
TOTAL	136.5	136.3	137.6	+ .2	- 1.1
Manufacturing	52.9	53.5	52.7	- .6	+ .2
Durable Goods	19.7	19.9	19.8	- .2	- .1
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.6	1.5	1.5	+ .1	+ .1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.9	1.9	2.0	0	- .1
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	6.0	6.3	6.1	- .3	- .1
All Other Durable Goods	10.2	10.2	10.2	0	0
Nondurable Goods	33.2	33.6	32.9	- .4	+ .3
Food Products	3.1	3.5	3.0	- .4	+ .1
Textile Mill Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	0	0
Apparel	4.6	4.6	4.5	0	- .1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.0	6.0	6.2	0	- .2
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.6	16.0	16.3	+ .6	+ .3
Nonmanufacturing	83.6	82.8	84.9	+ .8	- 1.3
Construction	6.5	6.7	7.0	- .2	- .5
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.6	5.6	5.8	0	- .2
Trade	24.6	23.9	24.4	+ .7	+ .2
Wholesale	5.8	5.7	5.7	+ .1	0
Retail	18.8	18.2	18.7	+ .6	+ .1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0
Services	18.3	18.3	17.3	0	+ 1.0
Government	23.9	23.6	25.6	+ .3	- 1.7
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.3	.3	.4	0	- .1

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

1/ INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION Nov. 1981	TENNESSEE PORTION Oct. 1981	TENNESSEE PORTION Nov. 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION Nov. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Oct. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Nov. 1980
TOTAL	107.3	107.1	108.7	29.2	29.2	28.9
Manufacturing	43.6	44.1	43.4	9.3	9.4	9.3
Durable Goods	15.3	15.3	15.3	4.4	4.6	4.5
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.4	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	.3
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.6	1.6	1.7	.3	.3	.3
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	4.1	4.2	4.0	1.9	2.1	2.1
All Other Durable Goods	8.2	8.2	8.4	2.0	2.0	1.8
Nondurable Goods	28.3	28.8	28.1	4.9	4.8	4.8
Food Products	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6
Textile Mill Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	.2	.2	.2
Apparel	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.0	2.0	2.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.5	5.5	5.7	.5	.5	.5
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.1	16.1	15.9	.5	.5	.4
Nonmanufacturing	63.7	63.0	65.3	19.9	19.8	19.6
Construction	5.2	5.3	5.6	1.3	1.4	1.4
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	4.3	4.3	4.6	1.3	1.3	1.2
Trade	17.4	16.9	17.6	7.2	7.0	6.8
Wholesale	4.1	4.0	4.0	1.7	1.7	1.7
Retail	13.3	12.9	13.6	5.5	5.3	5.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Services	14.9	14.8	13.8	3.4	3.5	3.5
Government	18.5	18.3	20.2	5.4	5.3	5.4
All Other Nonmanufacturing	0	0	.1	.3	.3	.3

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

1/	Nov. 1981	Oct. 1981	Nov. 1980	Changes From: Oct. 1981 Net	Changes From: Oct. 1981 %	Changes From: Nov. 1980 Net	Changes From: Nov. 1980 %
Civilian Labor Force	182.6	183.2	180.2	-.6	-.3	+2.4	+ 1.3
Unemployment	13.9	13.0	10.7	+.9	+6.9	+3.2	+29.9
Percent of Labor Force	7.6	7.1	5.9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	168.7	170.2	169.5	-1.5	-0.9	- .8	- .5

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

1/	TENNESSEE PORTION Nov. 1981	TENNESSEE PORTION Oct. 1981	TENNESSEE PORTION Nov. 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION Nov. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Oct. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Nov. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	143.4	144.0	140.0	39.2	39.2	39.8
Unemployment	11.7	10.8	8.3	2.2	2.2	2.4
Percent of Labor Force	8.2	7.5	5.9	5.6	5.6	6.1
Total Employment**	131.7	133.2	131.1	37.0	37.0	37.4

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS,

U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED

NOVEMBER 1981

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
Group	Index Nov. 1981	Unadjusted percent change to Nov. 1981 from		Index Nov. 1981	Unadjusted Percent Change to Nov. 1981 from	
		November 1980	October 1981		November 1980	October 1981
ALL ITEMS	280.7	9.6	0.3	280.4	9.4	0.3
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100	326.5	-	-	326.1	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	269.9	4.9	-0.1	270.3	4.5	-0.1
HOUSING 1/	304.2	11.1	0.2	303.8	11.0	0.2
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	191.3	3.5	-0.1	190.5	3.9	-0.1
TRANSPORTATION	289.1	11.6	0.7	290.8	12.0	0.7
MEDICAL CARE	308.2	12.3	1.1	307.1	11.1	1.0
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	226.8	7.4	0.6	224.3	6.9	0.4
OTHER GOODS AND SERV.	245.9	10.4	0.3	242.5	9.7	0.5
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	258.0	6.4	0	258.5	6.4	0
SERVICES	320.6	14.1	0.6	321.1	14.1	0.6
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.356	-8.7	-0.3	$.357	-8.5	-0.3
1957-59=$1.00	$.306	-	0	$.307	-	-

1/ Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact

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TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

CONGRESSIONAL INF. SERV., INC.
4520 EAST-WEST HWY.
WASHINGTO[illegible]. C. 20014

3/3/82 E82-S7495-2 A

The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Data for December 1981

Unemployment up again. The state unemployment rate rose 0.8 percentage point during the month to 10.4 percent--double the increase normally reported between November and December. Meanwhile, the labor force decreased by 26,800 (1.3%), falling to 2,055,800, and the number unemployed rose 14,800 (7.4%) to 214,700 persons. Last December, the rate was 7.3 percent, based on a labor force of 2,004,400 members.

National rate increases as well. The nation's unemployment rate went up by 0.4 percentage point to 8.3 percent in December, while the U. S. labor force declined 614,000 to 106,250,000 workers.

Seasonal losses partly responsible for rate hike. Of the 41,600 persons who lost their jobs during the month, 20,700 were the result of seasonal decreases in agriculture. Much of the remaining loss was due to layoffs--10,900 workers were victims in 64 major layoffs in December. The month's largest increases were reported by retail trade (3,500), printing and publishing (700), tobacco (700), and precision instruments (600).

Stewart County rate keeps rising. Since its only manufacturing company closed last August, unemployment in Stewart County has risen from 19.8 percent to its present 41.0 percent rate. Williamson County continues to have the state's lowest rate with 6.0 percent unemployment--an increase of 0.6 percentage point over the November figure.

Claims rise, trust fund balance falls. At 114,040, December's initial claims are up 43,896 since November. Continued weeks claimed also increased--adding 169,971 to total 429,797 for the month. Meanwhile, the trust fund lost $25.1 million, down to $138.9 million, and the average weekly benefit increased $1 to $85.

CPI up slightly. The Consumer Price Index increased a total of 0.3 percent to 281.5 in December. As expected, the biggest increase was in fruits and vegetables (1.6%), while the biggest decrease was in infant's and toddler's apparel (2.1%). The annual increase from 1980 to 1981 was 10.4 percent, with the largest single price rise coming in public transportation (24.0%). No category posted a price decrease over the year.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR **ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER**

For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

Extended Benefits Program

Beginning January 25, Tennessee's 27,000 unemployed workers who have completed their regular 26-week benefit period may be eligible for an additional 13 weeks of unemployment compensation. To be eligible, claimants must meet all of these requirements:

1. The claimant's benefit year[a)] must end on or after January 30.
2. The claimant must be able and available for work.
3. Claimants must make an active search for work, and furnish the claims office with a written report of their employment contacts.
4. They must accept any reasonable job offer that pays either as much as their weekly benefit amount or the federal minimum wage ($3.35/hr.).

The extended benefits program triggers on when the state's insured unemployment rate (IUR)[b)] for the previous 13 weeks averages 4 percent and is 20 percent higher than the state's IUR average for the previous two years.

Once the program triggers on, it runs for at least 13 weeks--thereafter until the IUR drops below either requirement. The state trust fund pays for 50 percent of the EB program; the federal unemployment tax fund pays the remaining 50 percent. EB participants will receive the same weekly amount as in their original 26 week benefit period. Tennessee's maximum weekly check is $110, the minimum is $20, and the average check in December was $83.

The last time extended benefits were paid in Tennessee was from June, 1980 to July, 1981. A total of $54.9 million was paid to unemployed workers during that period.

a) The benefit year is the 52-week base period on which a claimant can receive up to 26 weeks of regular unemployment insurance benefits.

b) The state IUR is the percentage of workers in Tennessee covered by unemployment insurance who are now unemployed.

--Taken from Employment Security
News Release

CPS LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
TENNESSEE STATEWIDE LABOR MARKET AREA
(in thousands)

December 1981

	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Changes From: Nov. 1981 Net	Nov. 1981 %	Dec. 1980 Net	Dec. 1980 %
Civilian Labor Force	2,055.8	2,082.6	2,004.4	-26.8	-1.3	+51.4	+2.6
Employment 1/	1,841.1	1,882.7	1,857.3	-41.6	-2.2	-16.2	-0.9
Unemployment	214.7	199.9	147.1	+14.8	+7.4	+67.6	+48.0
Percent of Labor Force	10.4	9.6	7.3	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	8.3	7.9	6.9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

8

	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
All Manufacturing	$274.22	$270.36	$264.50	39.8	39.7	41.2	$6.89	$6.81	$6.42
Durable Goods	281.00	278.88	281.05	40.2	40.3	42.2	6.99	6.92	6.66
Lumber & Wood Products	199.30	194.29	186.81	38.4	37.8	39.0	5.19	5.14	4.79
Furniture & Fixtures	224.56	218.59	217.06	40.1	39.6	40.8	5.60	5.52	5.32
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	364.00	374.64	376.47	40.4	42.0	44.5	9.01	8.92	8.46
Primary Metal Products	366.32	376.49	381.70	38.0	39.3	42.6	9.64	9.58	8.96
Fabricated Metal Products	296.34	293.26	298.32	40.1	39.9	42.8	7.39	7.35	6.97
Machinery, Includ. Elect.	267.90	260.89	270.94	40.9	40.7	42.6	6.55	6.41	6.36
Instru. & Related Prod.	232.87	216.97	228.66	37.2	36.9	40.4	6.26	5.88	5.66
Nondurable Goods	267.92	263.03	250.48	39.4	39.2	40.4	6.80	6.71	6.20
Food & Kindred Prod.	289.44	282.40	264.96	40.2	40.0	40.7	7.20	7.06	6.51
Textile Mill Prod.	223.96	223.85	208.47	40.5	40.7	41.2	5.53	5.50	5.06
Apparel	167.56	165.78	172.35	35.5	35.5	38.3	4.72	4.67	4.50
Paper & Allied Prod.	369.33	371.47	345.23	43.4	43.6	43.1	8.51	8.52	8.01
Chemical & Allied Prod.	395.65	387.16	353.50	41.0	41.1	41.2	9.65	9.42	8.58
Rubber & Plastic Prod.	322.07	306.03	300.88	43.0	41.3	42.8	7.49	7.41	7.03
Leather & Leather Prod.	196.35	192.31	202.00	38.2	36.7	40.4	5.14	5.24	5.00

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

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	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Net Change Nov. 1981 to Dec. 1981	Dec. 1980 to Dec. 1981
TOTAL	1,706.3	1,719.3	1,736.8	-13.0	-30.5
Manufacturing	498.0	507.3	506.1	- 9.3	- 8.1
Durable Goods	219.5	223.6	225.7	- 4.1	- 6.2
Lumber	17.7	18.2	18.3	- .5	- .6
Furniture & Fixtures	23.7	24.3	23.4	- .6	+ .3
Stone, Clay & Glass	13.2	13.6	14.6	- .4	- 1.4
Primary Metal Industries	18.5	19.4	19.9	- .9	- 1.4
Fabricated Metal Products	30.4	30.6	33.9	- .2	- 3.5
Nonelectrical Machinery	33.9	34.6	35.7	- .7	- 1.8
Electrical Machinery	43.7	44.2	40.6	- .5	+ 3.1
Transportation Equipment	21.5	22.2	22.1	- .7	- .6
Precision Instr. & Ordnance	6.1	5.5	6.2	+ .6	- .1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.8	11.0	11.0	- .2	- .2
Nondurable Goods	278.5	283.7	280.4	- 5.2	- 1.9
Food Products	39.0	39.1	37.5	- .1	+ 1.5
Meat Products	7.6	7.2	7.8	+ .4	- .2
Dairy Products	3.7	3.9	3.9	- .2	- .2
Tobacco	2.2	1.5	2.0	+ .7	+ .2
Textile Mills	26.9	26.9	27.2	0	- .3
Knitting Mills	12.4	12.5	12.5	- .1	- .1
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.5	2.6	2.5	- .1	0
Apparel	67.9	69.5	68.4	- 1.6	- .5
Paper	19.2	19.0	18.0	+ .2	+ 1.2
Printing & Publishing	28.5	27.8	27.0	+ .7	+ 1.5
Chemicals	56.9	57.6	58.0	- .7	- 1.1
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	23.0	23.2	24.0	- .2	- 1.0
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	.8	.8	.7	0	+ .1
Rubber	18.6	19.5	20.6	- .9	- 2.0
Leather	18.5	22.0	21.0	- 3.5	- 2.5
Nonmanufacturing	1,208.3	1,212.0	1,230.7	- 3.7	-22.4
Mining	10.9	11.0	9.8	- .1	+ 1.1
Construction	70.4	72.6	73.1	- 2.2	- 2.7
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	80.8	81.6	84.0	- .8	- 3.2
Trade	373.7	370.4	382.8	+ 3.3	- 9.1
Wholesale Trade	103.4	103.6	107.5	- .2	- 4.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	63.1	63.3	64.9	- .2	- 1.8
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	40.3	40.3	42.6	0	- 2.3
Retail Trade	270.3	266.8	275.3	+ 3.5	- 5.0
Retail General Merchandise	43.2	40.5	42.6	+ 2.7	+ .6
Finance, Insurance & Real. Est.	74.9	75.1	77.8	- .2	- 2.9
Banking	26.5	26.4	26.4	+ .1	+ .1
Insurance Carriers	19.0	19.2	20.0	- .2	- 1.0
Services	299.6	300.3	286.0	- .7	+13.6
Government	298.0	301.0	317.2	- 3.0	-19.2
Federal	66.7	67.9	73.2	- 1.2	- 6.5
State & Local	231.3	233.1	244.0	- 1.8	-12.7

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Chattanooga's nonagricultural employment picture showed little change between November and December, dropping a slight 400 (0.2%) to 164,500 persons. Industries in the manufacturing sector posted two decreases--an auto-related layoff in primary metals resulted in the loss of 300 jobs (7.3%), and chemicals reported the other decrease (100, or 1.8%). No manufacturing industry showed an increase for the month. In the nonmanufacturing sector, gains and losses offset each other causing a net change of zero for the month. Retail trade had the only increase, going up 200 (0.8%) with Christmas hiring. Losses were shared by construction (100, or 1.6%) and finance, insurance and real estate (100, or 1.1%)--these decreases were largely seasonal as well.

OVER THE YEAR Employment continues below its year ago level--this month the difference is 3,100 persons (1.8%) with both sectors recording net decreases over the year. Manufacturing's biggest loss was in fabricated metal products (700, or 9.1%) where layoffs have been occurring all year. Other significant decreases included primary metals (300, or 7.3%), which is tied to the auto industry, and chemicals (300, or 5.1%). The sector's only increases were posted by food products (4.0%) and knitting mills (6.9%) with 200 each, and paper products (100, or 12.3%). The only nonmanufacturing gain was reported by state and local government (200, or 0.8%)--the biggest yearly decrease was federal government (1,200, or 12.1%), due primarily to TVA construction employment. Another significant decrease occurred in services (400, or 1.4%) with a reduction in tourism and outdoor recreation employment.

UNEMPLOYMENT The SMSA labor force is down 1,500 (1.2%) to 190,000 in December, with both employment and unemployment showing decreases. The loss in either category wasn't enough to change the unemployment rate--it remains at 8.9%. In December, 1981, the rate was 7.0 percent of a 188,700 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS During December, average weekly hours rose 1.2 hours posting an increase for the third consecutive month. Average hourly earnings recovered from last month's $.05 loss by gaining $.06. In the durable goods sector iron and steel foundries showed jumps in both hours and earnings due to a longer workweek, more premium pay overtime, and higher incentive pay. Machinery manufacturers, except electrical, reported a layoff of lower paid employees accompanied by a shorter workweek which caused hours to drop and earnings to rise significantly. The only noticeable change in the nondurable goods industries took place in textiles where average hours jumped 2.6 hours due to a longer workweek.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

C	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Changes From: Nov. 1981 Dec. 1981		Dec. 1980 Dec. 1981	
				Net	%	Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	190.0	191.5	188.7	-1.5	-1.2	+1.3	+ .7
Unemployment	16.9	17.0	13.3	- .1	- .6	+3.6	+27.1
Percent of Labor Force	8.9	8.9	7.0	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	173.1	174.5	175.4	-1.4	- .8	-2.3	- 1.3

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

C	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
All Manufacturing	$277.38	$266.99	$272.85	41.9	40.7	42.5	$6.62	$6.56	$6.42
Durable Goods	297.44	285.53	306.29	39.5	38.9	42.6	7.53	7.34	7.19
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	328.95	319.55	312.80	38.7	38.5	39.1	8.50	8.30	8.00
Iron & Steel Foundries	273.05	255.95	277.42	37.2	36.1	41.1	7.34	7.09	6.75
Fabricated Metal Prod.	360.64	351.65	374.85	41.5	40.7	45.0	8.69	8.64	8.33
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	289.79	267.65	311.17	37.2	38.4	44.2	7.79	6.97	7.04
Nondurable Goods	264.65	254.33	248.89	43.6	41.9	42.4	6.07	6.07	5.87
Textile Mill Prod.	233.59	220.67	229.27	47.0	44.4	45.4	4.97	4.97	5.05
Knitting Mills	180.18	176.32	171.25	38.5	38.0	40.2	4.68	4.64	4.26
Paper & Allied Prod.	336.55	343.17	348.46	44.4	44.8	46.4	7.58	7.66	7.51
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	379.05	377.15	346.46	41.7	41.4	42.2	9.09	9.11	8.21

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

C INDUSTRY	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Net Change Nov. 1981 to Dec. 1981	Net Change Dec. 1980 to Dec. 1981
TOTAL	164.5	164.9	167.6	- .4	- 3.1
Manufacturing	48.1	48.5	49.4	- .4	- 1.3
Durable Goods	20.1	20.4	21.5	- .3	- 1.4
Lumber (except furniture)	.6	.6	.8	0	- .2
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
Primary Metals	3.8	4.1	4.1	- .3	- .3
Fabricated Metal Prod.	7.0	7.0	7.7	0	- .7
Machinery (except elec.)	3.2	3.2	3.3	0	- .1
All Other	3.6	3.6	3.7	-0	- .1
Nondurable Goods	28.0	28.1	27.9	- .1	+ .1
Food Products	5.2	5.2	5.0	0	+ .2
Textile Mill Products	11.7	11.7	11.5	0	+ .2
Knitting Mills	3.1	3.1	2.9	0	+ .2
Apparel	1.2	1.2	1.3	0	- .1
Paper Products	1.3	1.3	1.2	0	+ .1
Printing and Publishing	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0
Chemicals	5.6	5.7	5.9	- .1	- .3
All Other	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	116.4	116.4	118.2	0	- 1.8
Mining	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	0
Construction	6.1	6.2	6.3	- .1	- .2
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.2	7.2	7.2	0	0
Trade	32.7	32.5	32.7	+ .2	0
Wholesale Trade	8.3	8.3	8.3	0	0
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.2	5.2	5.2	0	0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.1	0	0
Retail Trade	24.4	24.2	24.4	+ .2	0
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9.2	9.3	9.4	- .1	- .2
Service	27.3	27.3	27.7	0	- .4
Government	32.7	32.7	33.7	0	-1.0
Federal	8.7	8.7	9.9	0	-1.2
State and Local	24.0	24.0	23.8	0	+ .2

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural employment increased 600 persons (0.3%) to 197,800 in December, thanks to the end of a labor dispute in all other durable goods and the normal seasonal increase in trade. The all other durables increase totalled 600 (6.6%) and was the manufacturing sector's biggest gain. Other increases were reported by lumber and food products (100 each). The sector's only significant decrease was apparel (200, or 2.6%) where a permanent layoff took place in December. Among nonmanufacturing industries, the only significant increases were in the various trade categories--that industry gain totalled 800 (1.9%) for the month. The largest decrease was also seasonal--construction dropped 400 (3.6%).

OVER THE YEAR Knoxville reports 2,700 (1.3%) fewer jobs this December than last, in spite of the new jobs created by World's Fair preparations. The manufacturing sector lost a total of 1,900 persons (3.6%), with the largest single loss the result of layoffs in apparel (700, or 8.5%). Another reduction in force caused the all other nondurable goods category to drop 600 (2.9%) of its employees. There were no increases among manufacturing industries over the year. On the nonmanufacturing side, retail trade had the biggest increase (1,700, or 5.4%)--largely a result of World's Fair build-up. The largest decrease occurred in state and local government (3,800 or 10.4%), which lost much of its funding from the federal government. The only other decrease was one of 200 persons in wholesale nondurable goods; another large increase was reported by services (900, or 2.9%) which is also anticipating World's Fair trade.

UNEMPLOYMENT The SMSA labor force is down 2,500 (1.1%) from last month to 218,800 persons. Unlike most other areas in the state, the number unemployed dropped between months, lowering the unemployment rate 0.3 percentage point to 8.0 %. One year ago, the rate was 5.9 percent of a labor force numbering 214,500 persons.

HOURS AND EARNINGS There was no significant change in average weekly hours and average hourly earnings from November figures. Hours rose .4 hour and earnings rose $.02. In the durable goods sector, machinery manufacturers, except electrical, reported more overtime worked at premium pay resulting in a 3.1 hour longer workweek and a $.16 increase in hourly earnings. Also due to more premium pay overtime, food manufacturers in the nondurable goods sector gained 1.5 hours and $.08 in average hours and earnings, respectively. The textile industry worked a shorter workweek causing average hours to drop 2.8 hours after having fallen 4.4 hours in November.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

K	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Changes From: Nov. 1981 Net	%	Dec. 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	218.8	221.3	214.5	- 2.5	-1.1	+4.3	+2.0
Unemployment	17.6	18.3	12.7	- .7	-3.8	+4.9	+38.6
Percent of Labor Force	8.0	8.3	5.9				
Total Employment	201.2	203.0	201.8	- 1.8	- .9	- .6	- .3

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

K	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
All Manufacturing	$304.15	$300.29	$295.10	39.5	39.1	41.1	$7.70	$7.68	$7.18
Durable Goods	333.04	333.83	331.27	39.6	39.6	41.1	8.41	8.43	8.06
Stone Clay & Glass Prod.	401.10	414.60	335.92	42.4	44.2	43.4	9.46	9.38	7.74
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	319.00	289.98	259.24	44.0	40.9	39.7	7.25	7.09	6.53
Nondurable Goods	287.62	282.08	276.86	39.4	38.8	41.2	7.30	7.27	6.72
Food & Kindred Prod.	272.78	260.15	262.06	44.5	43.0	46.3	6.13	6.05	5.66
Textile Mill Products	154.08	166.21	196.39	31.9	34.7	42.6	4.83	4.79	4.61
Apparel & Other Tex. Prod.	210.53	204.98	215.33	38.7	38.1	40.4	5.44	5.38	5.33

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

K INDUSTRY	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Net Change Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
TOTAL	197.8	197.2	200.5	+ .6	-2.7
Manufacturing	50.9	50.5	52.8	+ .4	-1.9
Durable Goods	14.7	14.1	15.0	+ .6	- .3
Lumber (except furniture)	1.2	1.1	1.2	+ .1	0
Furniture and Fixtures	.7	.7	.7	0	0
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.0	1.1	1.1	- .1	- .1
Machinery (except elec.)	2.1	2.1	2.1	0	0
All Other	9.7	9.1	9.9	+ .6	- .2
Nondurable Goods	36.2	36.4	37.8	- .2	-1.6
Food Products	4.2	4.1	4.4	+ .1	- .2
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.5	2.6	0	- .1
Apparel	7.5	7.7	8.2	- .2	- .7
Printing and Publishing	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
All Other	20.0	20.1	20.6	- .1	- .6
Nonmanufacturing	146.9	146.7	147.7	+ .2	- .8
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.5	0	+ .1
Construction	10.6	11.0	10.4	- .4	+ .2
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	8.1	8.1	8.1	0	0
Trade	43.9	43.1	42.2	+ .8	+1.7
Wholesale	10.8	10.7	10.8	+ .1	0
Wholesale Durable Goods	6.6	6.7	6.4	- .1	+ .2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.2	4.0	4.4	+ .2	- .2
Retail	33.1	32.4	31.4	+ .7	+1.7
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.1	8.1	8.1	0	0
Service	32.0	32.1	31.1	- .1	+ .9
Government	42.6	42.7	46.3	- .1	-3.7
Federal	9.9	9.9	9.8	0	+ .1
State & local	32.7	32.8	36.5	- .1	-3.8

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment dropped 700 (0.2%) between months to 355,400 persons. Both sectors suffered losses as decreasing industries far outnumbered gains. Five industries in the manufacturing sector lost 100 employees each; they were electrical machinery (2.8%), nonelectrical machinery (1.9%), and fabricated metal products (1.9%)--all seasonal decreases--along with all other durable goods (1.5%) and paper products (1.8%). None of manufacturing's industries posted an increase between months. Among nonmanufacturing categories, the only gain was in retail trade (1,500 or 2.3%) which hired extra Christmas help. The biggest decrease was recorded by construction (500, or 3.4%) due to seasonal factors. Other significant losses included state and local government (300, or 0.6%) and mining (100, or 50.0%)--another seasonal decrease.

OVER THE YEAR The Memphis' area economy continues to look bad when compared to a year ago--employment is down 3,600 (1.0%) since last December. Significant manufacturing losses were led by nonelectrical machinery (1,600, or 30.2%) and followed by all other durable goods (500, or 7.2%), lumber (200, or 7.1%) and fabricated metal products (200, or 3.7%). The only increases were all other nondurables (200, or 4.3%) and apparel (100, or 11.9%). Nonmanufacturing had two increases also--retail trade added 1,900 (2.9%) and services 1,800 (2.5%) over the year. Construction had the biggest decrease, dropping 1,600 (10.2%) as it suffers from the year's high interest rates. Both government categories also lost jobs--state and local fell 1,600 (3.2%), while federal declined by 400 (2.5%).

UNEMPLOYMENT The labor force is down 3,000 (0.7%) from its November level to 402,200, while the unemployment total is up 900 (2.4%). The resulting increase in the unemployment rate amounted to 0.3 percentage point, bringing December's rate up to 9.4 percent. A year ago, the rate was 6.5% of the 390,100 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly hours and average hourly earnings both increased during December. Hours gained 1.4 hours while earnings gained $.05. The durable goods and the nondurable goods sectors reflected this movement. Furniture manufacturers worked a longer workweek and received higher incentive pay promoting increases. More premium pay overtime accompanied by a longer scheduled workweek worked by the chemical industry caused average hours to jump 4.9 hours and earnings, $.04.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

M	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Changes From: Nov. 1981 Net	%	Dec. 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	402.2	405.2	390.1	-3.0	-0.7	+12.1	+ 3.1
Unemployment	37.8	36.9	25.2	+0.9	+2.4	+12.6	+50.0
Percent of Labor Force	9.4	9.1	6.5	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	364.4	368.3	364.9	-3.9	-1.1	- 0.5	- 0.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

M	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1980
All Manufacturing	$325.26	$312.32	$298.33	41.7	40.3	40.7	$7.80	$7.75	$7.33
Durable Goods	275.12	264.03	274.32	40.4	39.0	40.4	6.81	6.77	6.79
Lumber & Wood Prod.	202.00	196.57	199.96	37.2	36.2	37.6	5.43	5.43	5.29
Furniture & Fixtures	210.52	188.00	174.17	40.1	37.6	36.9	5.25	5.00	4.72
Nondurable Goods	371.08	357.34	322.67	42.9	41.6	41.0	8.65	8.59	7.87
Food & Kindred Prod.	376.14	359.02	305.63	44.2	43.1	39.9	8.51	8.33	7.66
Paper & Allied Prod.	373.18	355.01	354.57	44.8	43.4	43.6	8.33	8.18	8.13
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	459.36	410.83	381.70	48.1	43.2	44.8	9.55	9.51	8.52

MONTHLY REPORT ON LABOR TURNOVER RATES

M	ACCESSION RATES TOTAL Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	NEW HIRES Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	SEPARATION RATES TOTAL Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	QUITS Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	LAYOFFS Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981
All Manufacturing	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.9	2.1	3.7	0.4	0.6	1.3	2.4
Durable Goods	1.4	1.7	0.8	0.8	1.9	4.2	0.6	0.7	1.0	3.0
Lumber	0.8	1.6	*	0.6	2.1	2.3	0.5	0.2	1.5	1.7
Furniture	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.4	2.8	2.2	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.6
Nonelectric Machinery	3/									
Nondurable Goods	1.0	1.3	0.4	0.9	2.2	3.3	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.0
Ford	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.9	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5
Paper	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	5.2	9.2	0.1	0.7	4.7	7.7
Chemicals	1.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	2.1	1.0	0.4	0.3	1.4	0.5

3/ Information not available
* Less than 0.1

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

M INDUSTRY	December 1981	November 1981	December 1980	Net Change November 1981	December 1980
TOTAL	355.4	356.1	359.0	-0.7	-3.6
Manufacturing	56.6	57.1	59.3	-0.5	-2.7
Durable Goods	24.4	24.8	27.0	-0.4	-2.6
Lumber (except furniture)	2.6	2.6	2.8	0	-0.2
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.1	1.4	0	-0.3
Furniture and Fixtures	3.0	3.0	3.1	0	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	5.2	5.3	5.4	-0.1	-0.2
Nonelectrical Machinery	3.7	3.8	5.3	-0.1	-1.6
Electrical Machinery	3.5	3.6	3.5	-0.1	0
All Other	6.4	6.5	6.9	-0.1	-0.5
Nondurable Goods	32.2	32.3	32.3	-0.1	-0.1
Food Products	9.1	9.1	9.2	0	-0.1
Bakery Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0
Apparel	2.0	2.0	1.9	0	+0.1
Paper Products	5.5	5.6	5.7	-0.1	-0.2
Printing and Publishing	4.0	4.0	4.0	0	0
Chemicals	6.8	6.8	6.9	0	-0.1
All Other	4.8	4.8	4.6	0	+0.2
Nonmanufacturing	298.8	299.0	299.7	-0.2	-0.9
Mining	0.1	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0
Construction	14.1	14.6	15.7	-0.5	-1.6
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	26.5	26.5	26.9	0	-0.4
Trade	100.4	99.1	99.0	+1.3	+1.4
Wholesale	32.4	32.6	32.9	-0.2	-0.5
Wholesale Durable Goods	19.3	19.4	19.6	-0.1	-0.3
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.1	13.2	13.3	-0.1	-0.2
Retail	68.0	66.5	66.1	+1.5	+1.9
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	19.1	19.2	19.2	-0.1	-0.1
Service	74.5	74.9	72.7	-0.4	+1.8
Government	64.1	64.5	66.1	-0.4	-2.0
Federal	15.9	16.0	16.3	-0.1	-0.4
State & Local	48.2	48.5	49.8	-0.3	-1.6

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT The level of nonagricultural employment in the Nashville SMSA went down 2,800 (0.8%) between months with both sectors suffering losses. The biggest manufacturing decrease was the leather industry (1,100, or 20%) where a large plant closed temporarily for inventory. The most significant increases were in apparel (100, or 1.9%) which is preparing for the Spring season, and food products (100, or 1.4%) which was busy making Christmas goodies. The nonmanufacturing sector posted no increases during the month; major decreases were suffered by services (1,100, or 1.4%) and construction (500, or 3.0%)--a seasonal loss.

OVER THE YEAR There are 4,100 (1.1%) fewer jobs in the area this year than last as gains in the manufacturing sector partially offset nonmanufacturing losses. The economy is to blame for at least one of those big decreases--retail trade fell 5,200 (9.26%) as consumer buying continued to decline over the year. The gain normally reported in leather during the year was wiped out by the inventory mentioned above, resulting in a decrease of 400 (8.3%). In the state and local government category, federal budget cuts caused the loss of 2,600 jobs (4.7%) since last December. Numbered among the year's increases was transportation (800, or 9.6%) and machinery (500, or 4.1%) in the manufacturing sector, and services (1,700, or 2.3%) in nonmanufacturing where demand is increasing for educational and mental health services.

UNEMPLOYMENT Nashville's labor force fell 2,100 (0.5%) between November and December to 417,800, while unemployment increased 4,800. This pushed the unemployment rate up 1.2 percentage points to 7.9 percent. In December, 1981, the rate was 5.5 percent of a labor force with 409,600 members.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly hours dropped slightly during the month posting a .4 hour loss. Both the durable and nondurable goods sectors reflected this decrease with small declines in average hours worked per week. A 1.5 hour shorter workweek in the printing and publishing industry represented the largest change. Average hourly earnings for all manufacturing industries increased $.12 after having increased $.11 during November. Activity in the nondurable goods sector produced this increase. Due to higher incentive pay, the food industry posted the largest jump, $.27 per hour.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

N	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Changes From: Nov. 1981 Net	%	Dec. 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	417.8	419.9	409.6	-2.1	-0.5	8.2	2.0
Unemployment	33.0	28.2	22.6	4.8	17.0	10.4	46.0
Percent of Labor Force	7.9	6.7	5.5	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	384.8	391.7	387.0	-6.9	-1.8	-2.2	-0.6

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

N	Average Weekly Earnings Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Average Weekly Hours Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Average Hourly Earnings Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
All Manufacturing	$314.93	$313.05	$285.23	40.9	41.3	41.1	$7.70	$7.58	$6.94
Durable Goods	322.78	324.75	303.99	40.5	40.9	41.7	7.97	7.94	7.29
Nondurable Goods	304.79	298.87	264.46	41.3	41.8	40.5	7.38	7.15	6.53
Food & Kindred Prod.	329.82	326.43	263.53	39.5	40.4	33.7	8.35	8.08	7.82
Printing & Publishing	311.26	322.32	287.03	39.3	40.8	40.2	7.92	7.90	7.14

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

N INDUSTRY	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Net Change Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
TOTAL	354.4	357.2	358.5	-2.8	-4.1
Manufacturing	80.2	81.4	78.5	-1.2	1.7
Durable Goods	40.5	40.6	39.1	-0.1	1.4
Lumber (except furniture)	1.5	1.6	1.5	-0.1	0
Furniture & Fixtures	3.9	4.0	3.7	-0.1	0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	6.4	6.3	6.5	0.1	-0.1
Machinery	12.6	12.5	12.1	0.1	0.5
Transportation Equipment	9.1	9.1	8.3	0	0.8
All Other	7.0	7.1	7.0	-0.1	0
Nondurable Goods	39.7	40.8	39.4	-1.1	0.3
Food Products	7.0	6.9	7.2	0.1	-0.2
Textiles Mill Products	1.8	1.8	1.7	0	0.1
Apparel	5.3	5.2	5.0	0.1	0.3
Printing and Publishing	11.2	11.2	10.8	0	0.4
Petroleum and Rubber	3.6	3.8	3.5	-0.2	0.1
Leather	4.4	5.5	4.8	-1.1	-0.4
All Other	6.4	6.4	6.4	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	274.2	275.8	280.0	-1.6	-5.8
Construction	16.0	16.5	16.6	-0.5	-0.6
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	18.8	18.8	19.0	0	-0.2
Trade	78.1	78.2	81.7	-0.1	-3.6
Wholesale	27.1	26.9	25.5	0.2	1.6
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.3	18.2	17.0	0.1	1.3
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.7	8.5	0.1	0.3
Retail	51.0	51.3	56.2	-0.3	-5.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	23.9	23.8	24.5	0.1	-0.6
Service and Miscellaneous	75.1	76.2	73.4	-1.1	1.7
Government	62.3	62.3	64.8	0	-2.5
Federal	9.0	9.0	8.9	0	0.1
State and Local	53.3	53.3	55.9	0	-2.6

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT There were 1,100 (0.8%) fewer jobs in December than the previous month, bringing the Tri-Cities' nonagricultural employment total down to 135,400 persons. Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing suffered net losses, of 500 (0.9%) and 600 (0.7%) respectively. Auto industry-related layoffs were responsible for manufacturing's biggest loss--primary metals and fabricated metal products dropped 200 (3.3%) during the month. Three industries reported no change; all the other manufacturing categories lost 100 employees each. On the nonmanufacturing side, a seasonal increase of 500 (2.0%) was reported by retail trade, while an increase of 200 (4.6%) in finance, insurance and real estate reflects a healthy growth pattern in that industry. Only two decreases were reported--a layoff at Phipps Bend plus normal seasonal losses resulted in a decrease of 1,200 (5.0%) to government, while construction dropped 100 (1.5%) between months.

OVER THE YEAR Total nonag employment decreased 3,500 (2.5%) from December, 1980 to December, 1981, as the Tri-Cities area suffered from the recession along with the remainder of the state. Nonmanufacturing showed the biggest loss, dropping 2,900 (3.4%) overall. Most of this decline (2,600, or 10.3%) occurred in government and was caused by layoffs at Phipps Bend (TVA project). The second largest decrease was reported by construction (600, or 8.6%), which continues to be hurt by high interest rates. The sector's only increase was in services (600, or 3.4%) where a new hospital opened during the year. The manufacturing sector had increases of 100 each in lumber and wood products and furniture and fixtures (6.3%) and stone, clay and glass (5.9%). Significant losses included primary metals and fabricated metal products (300, or 4.9%); apparel (200, or 4.3%); and printing and publishing (200, or 3.2%).

UNEMPLOYMENT The area's labor force is down 1,500 (0.8%) over the month, but up 2,100 over the year to 181,800 in December. Increased claims resulting from partials and seasonal unemployment caused the rate to go up 1.0 percentage point since November to 8.9 percent. In December, 1980, the rate was 6.0 percent of the labor force.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

T

INDUSTRY	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Net Change Nov. 1981	Net Change Dec. 1980
TOTAL	135.4	136.5	138.9	-1.1	-3.5
Manufacturing	52.4	52.9	53.0	- .5	- .6
Durable Goods	19.4	19.7	19.6	- .3	- .2
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.7	1.6	1.6	- .1	+ .1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.8	1.9	1.7	- .1	+ .1
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	5.8	6.0	6.1	- .2	- .3
All Other Durable Goods (1)	10.1	10.2	10.2	- .1	- .1
Nondurable Goods	33.0	33.2	33.4	- .2	- .4
Food Products	3.0	3.1	3.1	- .1	- .1
Textile Mill Products	2.9	2.9	2.9	0	0
Apparel	4.5	4.6	4.7	- .1	- .2
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.0	6.0	6.2	0	- .2
All Other Nondurable Goods (2)	16.6	16.6	16.5	0	- .1
Nonmanufacturing	83.0	83.6	85.9	- .6	-2.9
Construction	6.4	6.5	7.0	- .1	- .6
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.6	5.6	5.8	0	- .2
Trade	25.1	24.6	25.4	+ .5	- .3
Wholesale	5.8	5.8	5.8	0	0
Retail	19.3	18.8	19.6	+ .5	- .3
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4.6	4.4	4.4	+ .2	- .2
Services	18.3	18.3	17.7	0	+ .6
Government	22.7	23.9	25.3	-1.2	-2.6
All Other Nonmanufacturing (3)	.3	.3	.3	0	0

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

T

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
TOTAL	106.2	107.3	109.6	29.2	29.2	29.3
Manufacturing	43.0	43.6	43.5	9.4	9.3	9.5
Durable Goods	14.9	15.3	15.1	4.5	4.4	4.5
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.5	1.4	1.3	.2	.2	.3
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.5	1.6	1.4	.3	.3	.3
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	4.1	4.0	1.9	1.9	2.1
All Other Durable Goods (1)	8.0	8.2	8.4	2.1	2.0	1.8
Nondurable Goods	28.1	28.3	28.4	4.9	4.9	5.0
Food Products	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	.2	.2	.2
Apparel	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.0	2.0	2.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.5	5.5	5.7	.5	.5	.5
All Other Nondurable Goods (2)	16.1	16.1	16.0	.5	.5	.5
Nonmanufacturing	63.2	63.7	66.1	19.8	19.9	19.8
Construction	5.2	5.2	5.6	1.2	1.3	1.4
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	4.3	4.3	4.6	1.3	1.3	1.2
Trade	17.8	17.4	18.4	7.3	7.2	7.0
Wholesale	4.1	4.1	4.1	1.7	1.7	1.7
Retail	13.7	13.3	14.3	5.6	5.5	5.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.6	3.4	3.4	1.0	1.0	1.0
Services	14.8	14.9	14.1	3.5	3.4	3.6
Government	17.5	18.5	20.0	5.2	5.4	5.3
All Other Nonmanufacturing (3)	0	0	0	.3	.3	.3

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

T

	Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	Changes From: Nov. 1981 Net	%	Dec. 1980 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	181.8	183.3	179.7	-1.5	-0.8	+2.1	+1.2
Unemployment	16.1	14.4	10.7	+1.7	+11.8	+5.4	+50.5
Percent of Labor Force	8.9	7.9	6.0	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	165.7	168.9	169.0	-3.2	-1.9	-3.3	-2.0

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

T

	TENNESSEE PORTION Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980	VIRGINIA PORTION Dec. 1981	Nov. 1981	Dec. 1980
Civilian Labor Force	142.5	144.1	140.0	39.3	39.2	39.7
Unemployment	13.3	12.2	8.6	2.8	2.2	2.1
Percent of Labor Force	9.4	8.4	6.1	7.1	5.7	5.3
Total Employment**	129.2	131.9	131.4	36.5	37.0	37.6

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS,
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
DECEMBER 1981

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS					URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS				
	Index Dec. 1981	Unadjusted percent change to Dec. 1981 from		1981 Average		Index Dec. 1981	Unadjusted percent change to Dec. 1981 from		1981 Average	
		Dec. 1980	Nov. 1981	Index	Percent Change from 1980		Dec. 1980	Nov. 1981	Index	Percent change from 1980
ALL ITEMS	281.5	8.9	0.3	272.4	10.4	281.1	8.7	0.2	272.3	10.2
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100)	327.3	-	-	316.7	-	326.9	-	-	316.7	-
FOOD, BEVERAGES	270.5	4.3	0.2	267.3	7.8	270.8	4.0	0.2	267.8	7.7
HOUSING 1/	305.2	10.2	0.3	293.5	11.5	304.7	10.0	0.3	293.2	11.4
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	190.5	3.6	-0.4	186.9	4.8	189.4	3.6	-0.6	186.6	5.2
TRANSPORTATION	289.8	11.0	0.2	280.0	12.1	291.5	11.3	0.2	281.3	12.3
MEDICAL CARE	310.2	12.5	0.6	294.5	10.8	309.1	11.3	0.7	295.1	10.4
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	227.3	7.2	0.2	221.4	7.8	224.4	6.8	0	219.0	7.5
OTHER GOODS AND SERV.	246.7	9.8	0.3	235.7	9.9	243.5	9.2	0.4	233.3	9.2
SPECIAL GROUPS:										
COMMODITIES	258.4	6.0	0.2	253.6	8.4	258.8	5.9	0.1	254.1	8.5
SERVICES	321.8	13.0	0.4	305.7	13.1	322.4	12.9	0.4	306.2	13.0
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:										
1967=$1.00	$.355	-8.3	-0.3	$.367	- 9.6	$.356	- 8.0	-0.3	$.368	- 9.1
1957-59=$1.00	$.306	-	-	$.316	-	$.306	-	-	$.316	-

1/ Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact:

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The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Data for January 1982

Unemployment continues its climb. Tennessee's January unemployment rate, at 12.1%, is up 1.8 percentage points from the December rate. The state's labor force dropped 10,300 to 2,101,500, while the unemployment total rose 37,600 between months to 254,100 persons.

U.S. rate higher also. The nation's unemployment rate is also on the increase, rising from December's 8.3 percent to 9.4% in January. Another 1,764,000 persons entered the labor force during the month, bringing that total to 108,014,000.

Nonag employment suffers. Although historically unemployment tends to increase substantially in January, the poor economic shape of the state and nation makes things worse this year. Total nonagricultural employment lost 44,000 jobs (2.5%) since December, with 37,300 (3.0%) of them coming from the nonmanufacturing sector. Trade, of course, had the largest single decrease (13,700, or 4.6%), as stores went back to their pre-Christmas employment levels. Other significant losses occurred in construction (8,400, or 11%) due to severe weather during the reference week; services (6,300); transportation, communications and public utilities (3,900); and state and local government (2,500).

High and low counties have rate increases. Stewart and Williamson once again have the state's highest and lowest unemployment rates. The Stewart County rate rose from 40.3 to 41.5 percent between months, while Williamson went from 5.4 to 6.1 percent.

Claims are up, trust fund down again. Initial claims rose 32,796 in January to 146,836. Continued weeks went up 8,380 during the month to 438,177, while the trust fund fell $23.8 million to $115.1 million. The average weekly benefit amount rose $1 to $86.

Extended benefits program begins. On January 25th, state unemployment insurance workers began taking claims under the extended benefits program which gives unemployed workers an additional 13 weeks of benefit payments after their original 26-week benefit period is exhausted. Beginning with the February issue, we will include the number of EB claims in the Labor Market Report each month.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR **ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER**
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

This month's feature is a salute to our Research and Statistics field analysts. Our analysts answer hundreds of information requests each year, give informal talks to area groups and represent the department at various local organization meetings when asked to attend. These services are performed in addition to their primary function of collecting and reporting accurate labor force information on their counties. Below is a list of our analysts, their addresses and the counties in their areas:

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LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	January 1982	December 1981	January 1981	Changes From: Dec. 1981 Net	Dec. 1981 %	Jan. 1981 Net	Jan. 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	2,101.5	2,111.8	2,069.6	-10.3	- 0.5	+31.9	+ 1.5
Employment 1/	1,847.4	1,895.3	1,871.2	-47.9	- 2.5	-23.8	- 1.3
Unemployment	254.1	216.5	198.4	+37.6	+17.4	+55.7	+28.1
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	10.3	9.6	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	9.4	8.3	8.2	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-mangement disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Jan. 1982	TOTAL Dec. 1981	DISADVANTAGED Jan. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Dec. 1981	NON-WHITE Jan. 1982	NON-WHITE Dec. 1981	VETERAN Jan. 1982	VETERAN Dec. 1981
New Applications	19,391	16,401	7,419	6,454	4,681	4,017	1,591	1,396
Testing	1,423	1,410	262	321	272	325	153	121
Enrolled in Training	586	309	377	257	184	91	76	35
Nonagricultural Placement	4,857	6,119	1,986	2,354	1,324	1,726	750	988
Counseling	1,771	2,243	1,225	1,580	578	768	247	345

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN TENNESSEE

	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1981	Net Change Dec. 1981 To Jan. 1982	Net Change Jan. 1981 To Jan. 1982
TOTAL	1,690.8	1,734.8	1,719.8	-44.0	-29.0
Manufacturing	486.8	493.5	496.3	-6.7	-9.5
Durable Goods	212.4	217.9	219.8	-5.5	-7.4
Lumber	16.1	16.6	16.5	- .5	- .4
Furniture & Fixtures	21.9	22.5	21.7	- .6	+ .2
Stone, Clay & Glass	12.6	12.9	13.9	- .3	-1.3
Primary Metal Industries	17.5	18.1	19.0	- .6	-1.5
Fabricated Metal Products	28.4	28.9	31.6	- .5	-3.2
Nonelectrical Machinery	34.6	34.8	35.9	- .2	-1.3
Electrical Machinery	41.4	42.7	40.1	-1.3	+1.3
Transportation Equipment	21.7	22.9	23.0	-1.2	-1.3
Precision Instr. & Ordnance	7.6	7.9	7.9	- .3	- .3
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.6	10.6	10.2	0	+ .4
Nondurable Goods	274.4	275.6	276.7	-1.2	-2.3
Food Products	37.5	37.9	37.1	- .4	+ .4
Meat Products	7.2	7.4	7.6	- .2	- .4
Dairy Products	3.9	3.8	4.0	+ .1	- .1
Tobacco	1.8	2.1	2.2	- .3	- .4
Textile Mills	25.9	26.7	26.6	- .8	- .7
Knitting Mills	12.1	12.2	12.2	- .1	- .1
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.2	2.3	2.3	- .1	- .1
Apparel	66.4	68.2	67.0	-1.8	- .6
Paper	17.7	17.4	17.2	+ .3	+ .5
Printing & Publishing	28.0	28.8	27.1	- .8	+ .9
Chemicals	56.8	58.3	58.5	-1.5	-1.7
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	22.4	23.3	24.2	- .9	-1.8
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	.5	.7	.6	- .2	- .1
Rubber	20.1	18.7	20.7	+1.4	- .6
Leather	19.7	17.6	19.7	+2.1	0
Nonmanufacturing	1,204.0	1,241.3	1,223.5	-37.3	-19.5
Mining	9.8	10.4	9.5	- .6	+ .3
Construction	68.2	76.6	69.8	-8.4	-1.6
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	81.2	85.1	84.4	-3.9	-3.2
Trade	366.1	379.8	371.8	-13.7	-5.7
Wholesale Trade	104.5	105.4	107.6	- .9	-3.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	60.6	61.0	61.8	- .4	-1.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	43.9	44.4	45.8	- .5	-1.9
Retail Trade	261.6	274.4	264.2	-12.8	-2.6
Retail General Merchandise	41.3	44.9	38.6	-3.6	+2.7
Finance, Insurance & Real. Est.	74.8	76.7	78.4	-1.9	-3.6
Banking	26.6	26.6	26.4	0	+ .2
Insurance Carriers	18.4	19.1	19.4	- .7	-1.0
Services	305.8	312.1	292.2	-6.3	+13.6
Government	298.1	300.6	317.2	-2.5	-19.1
Federal	69.3	69.3	73.3	0	-4.0
State & Local	228.8	231.3	243.9	-2.5	-15.1

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

Employment Total nonagricultural employment fell 800 (0.5%) between December and January in a combination of both seasonal and economic factors. The manufacturing sector showed no increases during the month, and only three decreases--all other durable goods (2.3%), food products (1.9%) and textile mill products (0.9%) lost 100 employees each. The only activity in nonmanufacturing was negative as well; five industries there posted 100 person decreases--construction (1.7%); transportation, communication and public utilities (1.3%); retail trade (0.4%); finance, insurance and real estate (1.0%); and state and local government (0.4%). Most of the nonmanufacturing losses were seasonal in nature, while the mnaufacturing drop was largely economic.

OVER THE YEAR - Chattanooga area employment is still in a slump, having dropped 2,800 (1.6%) since January, 1981. Both sectors suffered significant losses; manufacturing's biggest decrease was in fabricated metal products (700, or 9.5%), where layoffs have severely hurt the industry. Other significant decreases included primary metals (400, or 9.1%), all other durable goods (300, or 6.5%), textile mill products (200, or 1.7%), and chemicals (200, or 3.6%). Three industries showed increases over the year--food products (100, or 1.9%), paper products (100, or 9.1%), and printing and publishing (200, or 14.3%). On the nonmanufacturing side, completed construction at TVA's Sequoyah nuclear plant contributed the largest share (1,300, or 13.4%) of the sector's net loss over the year. The construction industry had the second biggest loss (200 or 3.4%). Increases were reported by state and local government (300, or 1.3%)--due to expanded public services--and mining, retail trade and services, which added 100 employees each.

UNEMPLOYMENT The labor force total (205,000) showed a net gain of 6,700 (3.4%) between December and January, even though total employment dropped 1,300 (0.7%). This means that in addition to the layoffs which lowered employment, many new and reentrants came into the labor force in January raising that figure and the unemployment rate--it increased from 8.6 percent in December to 12.2 percent in January. One year ago, unemployment was 8.7 percent of a labor force totaling 198,200 persons.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

C	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1981	Changes From: Dec. 1981 Net	%	Jan. 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	205.0	198.3	198.2	+6.7	+3.4	+6.8	+3.4
Unemployment	25.1	17.1	17.3	+8.0	+46.8	+7.8	+45.1
Percent of Labor Force	12.2	8.6	8.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	179.9	181.2	180.9	-1.3	-0.7	-1.0	-0.6

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

C	TOTAL Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	DISADVANTAGED Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	NON-WHITE Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	VETERAN Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981
New Applications	1,259	1,707	596	838	207	357	133	143
Testing	140	151	50	80	26	44	18	31
Enrolled in Training	45	31	15	29	10	9	0	3
Nonagricultural Placement	179	401	95	199	35	99	63	77
Counseling	133	190	92	151	43	68	20	38

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

C INDUSTRY	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1981	Net Change Dec. 1981 to Jan. 1982	Jan. 1981 to Jan. 1982
TOTAL	167.3	168.1	170.1	-.8	-2.8
Manufacturing	47.8	48.1	49.5	-.3	-1.7
Durable Goods	20.2	20.3	21.8	-.1	-1.6
Lumber (except furniture)	.6	.6	.7	0	-.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.7	1.7	1.8	0	-.1
Primary Metals	4.0	4.0	4.4	0	-.4
Fabricated Metal Prod.	6.7	6.7	7.4	0	-.7
Machinery (except elec.)	2.9	2.9	2.9	0	0
All Other	4.3	4.4	4.6	-.1	-.3
Nondurable Goods	27.6	27.8	27.7	-.2	-.1
Food Products	5.3	5.4	5.2	-.1	+.1
Textile Mill Products	11.4	11.5	11.6	-.1	-.2
Knitting Mills	3.0	3.0	3.0	0	0
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	-.1
Paper Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	0	+.1
Printing and Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.5	0	+.2
Chemicals	5.3	5.3	5.5	0	-.2
All Other	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	119.5	120.0	120.6	-.5	-1.1
Mining	1.1	1.1	1.0	0	+.1
Construction	5.7	5.8	5.9	-.1	-.2
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.6	7.7	7.6	-.1	0
Trade	34.2	34.3	34.2	-.1	0
Wholesale Trade	8.4	8.4	8.5	0	-.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.4	0	-.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.1	0	0
Retail Trade	25.8	25.9	25.7	-.1	+.1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9.6	9.7	9.7	-.1	-.1
Service	29.2	29.2	29.1	0	+.1
Government	32.1	32.2	33.1	-.1	-1.0
Federal	8.4	8.4	9.7	0	-1.3
State and Local	23.7	23.8	23.4	-.1	+.3

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Seasonal decreases in both sectors resulted in a net loss of 3,000 (1.5%) to total nonagricultural employment, making it 199,900 in January. The manufacturing sector's biggest decrease was in all other durable goods (300, or 3.1%), caused by a layoff. Apparel also declined, dropping 200 (2.8%) during the month. Increases were reported by lumber (8.3%) and nonelectrical machinery (5.6%), which picked up 100 employees each. Among nonamnufacturing industries, the biggest decrease was in trade, which lost a total of 1,300 (2.9%) in its normal after Christmas decline. Another significant seasonal loss was in construction (900, or 9.1%). The only increase was posted by state and local government (100, or 0.3%).

OVER THE YEAR Total nonag employment is up 1,300 (0.7%), thanks primarily to an increase in retail trade. That industry has added 1,700 employees (5.6%) during the past 12 months in preparation for the World's Fair, which begins May 1. The 3,700 person increase shown in federal government is misleading--TVA temporarily laid off 3,000 workers in January, 1981, making that employment total artificially depressed last year. The only manufacturing gain occurred in lumber (100, or 8.3%); decreases were led by apparel (700, or 9.1%) and all other nondurable goods (600, or 2.9%), both due to major cutbacks. Nonmanufacturing losses included state and local government (2,100, or 5.7%), wholesale nondurable goods (400, or 9.5%) and mining; construction; and transportation, communications and public utilities, each of which lost 100 employees over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Knoxville area labor force lost 2,300 members (1.0%) during the December-January period, falling to 226,200 persons. Employment dropped even more, (3,700, or 1.8%), causing the unemployment rate to go up 0.7 percentage points to 8.4 percent. In January, 1981, the rate was 7.7 percent of a 216,900 member labor force.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

K	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1981	Changes From:			
				Dec. 1981		Jan. 1981	
				Net	%	Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	226.2	228.5	216.9	-2.3	-1.0	+9.3	+4.3
Unemployment	19.0	17.6	16.7	+1.4	+8.0	+2.3	+13.8
Percent of Labor Force	8.4	7.7	7.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	207.2	210.9	200.2	-3.7	-1.8	+7.0	+3.5

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

K	TOTAL		DISADVANTAGED		NON-WHITE		VETERAN	
	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981
New Applications	1,230	1,127	570	420	153	104	166	144
Testing	67	140	32	37	6	7	2	8
Enrolled in Training	8	20	7	17	2	4	2	4
Nonagricultural Placement	510	717	206	240	61	81	110	143
Counseling	176	188	101	108	16	15	33	34

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

K INDUSTRY	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1981	Net Change	
				Dec. 1981	Jan. 1981
TOTAL	199.9	202.9	198.6	-3.0	+1.3
Manufacturing	49.7	50.0	51.9	- .3	-2.2
Durable Goods	14.2	14.3	14.9	- .1	- .7
Lumber (except furniture)	1.3	1.2	1.2	+ .1	+ .1
Furniture and Fixtures	.6	.6	.7	0	- .1
Stone, Clay and Glass	.9	.9	1.1	0	- .2
Machinery (except elec.)	1.9	1.8	1.9	+ .1	0
All Other	9.5	9.8	10.0	- .3	- .5
Nondurable Goods	35.5	35.7	37.0	- .2	-1.5
Food Products	4.1	4.1	4.2	0	- .1
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.5	2.6	0	- .1
Apparel	7.0	7.2	7.7	- .2	- .7
Printing and Publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
All Other	20.0	20.0	20.6	0	- .6
Nonmanufacturing	150.2	152.9	146.7	-2.7	+3.5
Mining	1.4	1.5	1.5	- .1	- .1
Construction	9.0	9.9	9.1	- .9	- .1
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	8.1	8.3	8.2	- .2	- .1
Trade	43.8	45.1	42.2	-1.3	+1.6
Wholesale	11.6	12.0	11.7	- .4	- .1
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.8	8.0	7.5	- .2	+ .3
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.8	4.0	4.2	- .2	- .4
Retail	32.2	33.1	30.5	- .9	+1.7
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.6	8.6	8.6	0	0
Service	33.5	33.8	32.9	- .3	+ .6
Government	45.8	45.7	44.2	+ .1	+1.6
Federal	10.8	10.8	7.1	0	+3.7
State & Local	35.0	34.9	37.1	+ .1	-2.1

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Area nonagricultural employment fell 8,300 (2.3%) between December and January to 349,700. Manufacturing losses were a combination of seasonal and economic layoffs together with a strike which idled 400 (8.0%) in all other nondurables. Durable goods decreases included all other durables (300, or 5.0%) and nonelectrical machinery (200, or 4.9%). The only increase was a seasonal one in apparel (100, or 4.8%). No increases were reported in the nonmanufacturing sector; retail trade had the biggest decrease (3,900, or 5.7%) due to seasonal layoffs and store closings. Other significant declines were posted by state and local government (1,400, or 2.9%), transportation, communication and public utilities (700, or 2.6%) and wholesale nondurable goods trade (300, or 2.2%). The government loss was primarily because of budget cuts, while the other two resulted from decreases in business activity.

OVER THE YEAR A sluggish economy prompted the loss of 5,600 jobs (1.6%) since January, 1981, as both sectors posted employment declines. The biggest manufacturing decrease was in nonelectrical machinery (1,800, or 31.6%). It was followed by losses in all other durable goods (600, or 9.5%) and lumber (200, or 7.1%). High interest rates are partly to blame for these losses, since they make loans more difficult for manufacturing the products, making capital improvements, and for purchasing the finished goods. Over the year increases were reported by apparel (200, or 10.0%), electrical machinery (100, or 2.8%) and chemicals (100, or 1.5%). Among nonmanufacturing industries, services posted the biggest gain (1,700 or 2.3%). Retail trade also expanded, adding 1,300 (2.1%) since last January. Employment losses included state and local government (2,800, or 5.7%), construction (600, or 4.3%) and wholesale nondurable goods (500, or 3.7%).

UNEMPLOYMENT After Christmas layoffs are largely responsible for the decline in Memphis' labor force, which dropped 7,200 (1.7%) between months to 404,800. Total employment dropped even more (9,700, or 2.6%), pushing the unemployment rate up 0.8 percentage points to 9.9 percent. One year ago, the rate was 7.8 percent of a 395,500 member labor force.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

1/	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1981	Changes From: Dec. 1981 Net	Changes From: Dec. 1981 %	Changes From: Jan. 1981 Net	Changes From: Jan. 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	404.8	412.0	395.5	-7.2	-1.7	+9.3	+2.4
Unemployment	40.0	37.5	31.0	+2.5	+6.7	+9.0	+29.0
Percent of Labor Force	9.9	9.1	7.8	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	364.8	374.5	364.5	-9.7	-2.6	+0.3	+0.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

1/ INDUSTRY	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1981	Net Change Dec. 1981	Net Change Jan. 1981
TOTAL	349.7	358.0	355.3	-8.3	-5.6
Manufacturing	56.0	57.2	59.3	-1.2	-3.3
Durable Goods	23.9	24.6	26.8	-0.7	-2.9
Lumber (except furniture)	2.6	2.6	2.8	0	-0.2
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.1	1.3	0	-0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	2.7	2.8	2.8	-0.1	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	5.3	5.4	5.6	-0.1	-0.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	3.9	4.1	5.7	-0.2	-1.8
Electrical Machinery	3.7	3.7	3.6	0	+0.1
All Other	5.7	6.0	6.3	-0.3	-0.5
Nondurable Goods	32.1	32.6	32.5	-0.5	-0.4
Food Products	9.0	9.0	9.1	0	-0.1
Bakery Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0
Apparel	2.2	2.1	2.0	+0.1	+0.2
Paper Products	5.3	5.4	5.9	-0.1	-0.6
Printing and Publishing	4.1	4.2	4.1	-0.1	0
Chemicals	6.9	6.9	6.8	0	+0.1
All Other	4.6	5.0	4.6	-0.4	0
Nonmanufacturing	293.7	300.8	296.0	-7.1	-2.3
Mining	0.1	0.2	0.2	-0.1	-0.1
Construction	13.3	13.5	13.9	-0.2	-0.6
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	26.7	27.4	27.2	-0.7	-0.5
Trade	96.4	100.7	95.8	-4.3	+0.6
Wholesale	32.2	32.6	32.9	-0.4	-0.7
Wholesale Durable Goods	19.1	19.2	19.3	-0.1	-0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.1	13.4	13.6	-0.3	-0.5
Retail	64.2	68.1	62.9	-3.9	+1.3
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	19.9	19.9	20.1	0	-0.2
Service	75.1	75.5	73.4	-0.4	+1.7
Government	62.2	63.6	65.4	-1.4	-3.2
Federal	15.6	15.6	16.0	0	-0.4
State & Local	46.6	48.0	49.4	-1.4	-2.8

1/ Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

1/	TOTAL Jan. 1982	TOTAL Dec. 1981	DISADVANTAGED Jan. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Dec. 1981	NON-WHITE Jan. 1982	NON-WHITE Dec. 1981	VETERAN Jan. 1982	VETERAN Dec. 1981
New Applications	2,934	2,434	1,676	1,219	1,994	1,550	233	223
Testing	242	408	70	100	117	187	12	18
Enrolled in Training	151	9	86	6	95	7	0	1
Nonagricultural Placement	1,096	1,249	566	542	730	863	118	190
Counseling	237	378	207	286	200	296	21	33

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Seasonal (after Christmas) factors and weather conditions were responsible for much of the 6,600 person (1.8%) decrease in nonagricultural employment between December and January. Nonmanufacturing posted the biggest net loss (5.500, or 2.0%) because of trade and construction decreases. Trade dropped 1.800 employees (2.3%) in after Christmas reductions, while construction lost 1,200 (7.3%) in a combination of weather and economic conditions. Other major declines included finance, insurance and real estate (800, or 3.3%); services (1,100, or 1.4%), and government (600, or 1.0%). There were no increases in the sector. Among manufacturing industries, the biggest gain was posted by all other durable goods (700, or 9.1%). This was followed by leather (600, or 15.8%) which returned from inventory layoff, and all other nondurable goods (100, or 1.4%). Losses of 600 each were reported by transportation equipment (6.2%) and apparel (11.8%)--both of these industries are suffering from current economic conditions. Machinery also had a large decrease (500, or 3.9%) during the month.

OVER THE YEAR A total of 2,500 jobs (0.7%) were lost to nonagricultural employment during the year, largely because of the slow economy. The manufacturing sector went up a slight 300 (0.4%), while nonmanufacturing dropped 2,800 (1.0%) persons. All other durable goods had the greatest increase (600, or 7.7%) in manufacturing, while apparel posted the biggest decrease (500, or 10%). This loss also affected the textile mills products industry, causing it to drop 300 (17.6%) over the year. Nonmanufacturing losses were led by trade (4.300, or 5.3%) and government (2,600, or 4.1%). That sector's only increases were in the services (5,000, or 7%) category, which continues to expand, and transportation, communication and public utilities (900, or 4.6%), where the communications industry continues to grow.

UNEMPLOYMENT Seasonal and economic conditions were also responsible for the decline of 6,500 (1.5%) to the area labor force. Unemployment went up 2,400 (7.3%) during the month to make the rate 8.3 percent. Last January, unemployment was 7.0% of an area labor force of 438,100 persons.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

N	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1981	Changes From: Dec. 1981 Net	%	Jan. 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	426.5	433.1	438.1	-6.6	-1.5	-11.6	-2.6
Unemployment	35.5	33.1	30.5	2.4	7.3	5.0	16.4
Percent of Labor Force	8.3	7.6	7.0	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	391.0	400.0	407.6	-9.0	-2.3	-16.6	-4.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

N	TOTAL Jan. 1982	TOTAL Dec. 1981	DISADVANTAGED Jan. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Dec. 1981	NON-WHITE Jan. 1982	NON-WHITE Dec. 1981	VETERAN Jan. 1982	VETERAN Dec. 1981
New Applications	3,947	3,205	1,471	1,294	877	789	338	260
Testing	403	213	36	41	77	26	69	45
Enrolled in Training	92	18	22	18	15	6	53	0
Nonagricultural Placement	822	1,000	336	380	181	243	190	218
Counseling	239	299	157	104	68	101	39	68

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

N INDUSTRY	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1981	Net Change Dec. 1981	Net Change Jan. 1981
TOTAL	354.7	361.3	357.2	-6.6	-2.5
Manufacturing	80.8	81.9	80.5	-1.1	0.3
Durable Goods	41.8	42.4	40.9	-0.6	0.9
Lumber (except furniture)	1.6	1.6	1.4	0	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	3.9	3.9	3.8	0	0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	6.6	6.8	6.8	-0.2	-0.2
Machinery	12.2	12.7	12.2	-0.5	0
Transportation Equipment	9.1	9.7	8.9	-0.6	0.2
All Other	8.4	7.7	7.8	0.7	0.6
Nondurable Goods	39.0	39.5	39.6	-0.5	-0.6
Food Products	6.9	7.0	7.1	-0.1	-0.2
Textiles Mill Products	1.4	1.7	1.7	-0.3	-0.3
Apparel	4.5	5.1	5.0	-0.6	-0.5
Printing and Publishing	11.2	11.2	11.0	0	0.2
Petroleum and Rubber	3.6	3.8	3.7	-0.2	-0.1
Leather	4.4	3.8	4.3	0.6	0.1
All Other	7.0	6.9	6.8	0.1	0.2
Nonmanufacturing	273.9	279.4	276.7	-5.5	-2.8
Construction	15.2	16.4	15.9	-1.2	-0.7
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	20.6	20.6	19.7	0	0.9
Trade	77.5	79.3	81.8	-1.8	-4.3
Wholesale	23.4	23.4	23.5	0	-0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	15.1	15.2	15.2	-0.1	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	8.3	8.2	8.3	0.1	0
Retail	54.1	55.9	58.3	-1.8	-4.2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	23.7	24.5	24.8	-0.8	-1.1
Service and Miscellaneous	76.6	77.7	71.6	-1.1	5.0
Government	60.3	60.9	62.9	-0.6	-2.6
Federal	9.2	9.4	9.4	-0.2	-0.2
State and Local	51.1	51.5	53.5	-0.4	-2.4

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Area nonagricultural employment dropped 6,600 (4.9%) to 128,000 from December to January, with both seasonal and economic influences held responsible. Manufacturing industries lost a total of 1,100 employees (2.1%) during the month; the biggest single decrease was all other durable goods (400, or 4.0%). Primary metals and fabricated metal products (300, or 5.2%) is still being hit hard by the housing and auto industries' slumps as is the furniture and lumber industry (200, or 11.8%). Stone, clay and glass manufacturing is also down, falling 200 (11.1%) between months. The sector's only increase was in food products (200, or 6.7%), Among nonmanufacturing industries, the biggest decrease was in trade (1,700, or 6.8%), caused partially by post-Christmas layoffs and in part due to the area's worsening economy. Construction losses (1,500) amounted to a higher percentage loss (23.4%)--they stem from a depressed housing market. Government posted a big decrease as well (1,100, or 4.8%). The sector recorded no increases in the December-January period.

OVER THE YEAR Indicating Tri-Cities economic conditions over the past year, nonag employment is down 7,100 (5.2%). Only two industries showed increases--food products went up 200 (6.7%) in the nonmanufacturing sector, while a new hospital caused services to add 200 (1.1%) to the nonmanufacturing total. Major decreases occurred in government (3,700, or 14.6%), construction (1,000, or 17.0%), trade (700, or 2.9%), transportation, communications and public utilities (600, or 10.3%)--all in nonmanufacturing. Manufacturing's biggest loss was in all other durable goods (500, or 4.9%), followed by stone, clay and glass (11.1%), and paper, printing and publishing (3.2%) which lost 200 employees each. Over the year losses were a combination of seasonal and economic factors.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Tri Cities' labor force declined 2,100 (1.1%) between December and January, to 181,900 while after Christmas layoffs pushed employment down 8,200 (4.9%). The resulting jump in unemployment caused the rate to increase 3.4 percentage points to 12.1. In January, 1981, unemployment was 8.9 percent of the 181,600 member labor force.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1981	Net Change Dec. 1981	Net Change Jan. 1981
TOTAL	128.8	135.4	135.9	-6.6	-7.1
Manufacturing	51.3	52.4	52.4	-1.1	-1.1
Durable Goods	18.3	19.4	19.2	-1.1	- .9
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.5	1.7	1.6	- .2	- .1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.6	1.8	1.8	- .2	- .2
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	5.5	5.8	5.6	- .3	- .1
All Other Durable Goods	9.7	10.1	10.2	- .4	- .5
Nondurable Goods	33.0	33.0	33.2	0	- .2
Food Products	3.2	3.0	3.0	+ .2	+ .2
Textile Mill Products	2.8	2.9	2.9	- .1	- .1
Apparel	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.0	6.0	6.2	0	- .2
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.5	16.6	16.6	- .1	- .1
Nonmanufacturing	77.5	83.0	83.5	-5.5	-6.0
Construction	4.9	6.4	5.9	-1.5	-1.0
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.2	5.6	5.8	- .4	- .6
Trade	23.4	25.1	24.1	-1.7	- .7
Wholesale	5.2	5.8	5.6	- .6	- .4
Retail	18.2	19.3	18.5	-1.1	- .3
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4.3	4.6	4.4	- .3	- .1
Services	17.9	18.3	17.7	- .4	+ .2
Government	21.6	22.7	25.3	-1.1	-3.7
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.2	.3	.3	- .1	- .1

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	Jan. 1982	Dec. 1981	Jan. 1981	Changes From: Dec. 1981 Net	Changes From: Dec. 1981 %	Changes From: Jan. 1981 Net	Changes From: Jan. 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	181.9	184.0	181.6	-2.1	-1.1	+ .3	+0.2
Unemployment	22.1	16.0	16.1	+6.1	38.1	+6.0	+37.3
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	8.7	8.9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	159.8	168.0	165.5	-8.2	-4.9	-5.7	-3.4

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

	TOTAL Jan. 1982	TOTAL Dec. 1981	DISADVANTAGED Jan. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Dec. 1981	NON-WHITE Jan. 1982	NON-WHITE Dec. 1981	VETERAN Jan. 1982	VETERAN Dec. 1981
New Applications	1,275	881	218	201	54	38	141	113
Testing	82	113	12	8	6	9	6	5
Enrolled in Training	52	19	41	18	4	0	4	2
Nonagricultural Placement	217	260	48	98	7	5	57	54
Counseling	93	74	58	43	8	4	20	15

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION Jan. 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION Dec. 1981	TENNESSEE PORTION Jan. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Jan. 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION Dec. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Jan. 1981
TOTAL	101.8	106.2	107.1	27.0	29.2	28.8
Manufacturing	42.0	43.0	43.0	9.3	9.4	9.4
Durable Goods	13.8	14.9	14.7	4.5	4.5	4.5
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.3	1.5	1.3	.2	.2	.3
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.4	1.5	1.5	.2	.3	.3
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	3.5	3.9	3.6	2.0	1.9	2.0
All Other Durable Goods	7.6	8.0	8.3	2.1	2.1	1.9
Nondurable Goods	28.2	28.1	28.3	4.8	4.9	4.9
Food Products	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	2.7	2.7	2.7	.1	.2	.2
Apparel	2.6	2.5	2.4	1.9	2.0	2.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.6	5.5	5.7	.4	.5	.5
All Other Nondurable Goods	15.9	16.1	16.2	.6	.5	.4
Nonmanufacturing	59.8	63.2	64.1	17.7	19.8	19.4
Construction	4.2	5.2	4.7	.7	1.2	1.2
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	4.1	4.3	4.6.	1.1	1.3	1.2
Trade	16.9	17.8	17.4	6.6	7.3	6.7
Wholesale	3.9	4.1	3.9	1.3	1.7	1.7
Retail	12.9	13.7	13.5	5.3	5.6	5.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.4	3.6	3.3	.9	1.0	1.1
Services	14.5	14.8	14.1	3.3	3.5	3.6
Government	16.7	17.5	20.0	4.9	5.2	5.3
All Other Nonmanufacturing	0	0	0	.2	.3	.3

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	TENNESSEE PORTION Jan. 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION Dec. 1981	TENNESSEE PORTION Jan. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Jan. 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION Dec. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Jan. 1981
Civilian Labor Force	144.1	145.5	143.0	37.8	38.5	38.6
Unemployment	18.7	13.3	13.0	3.4	2.7	3.1
Percent of Labor Force	13.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	7.0	8.0
Total Employment**	125.4	132.2	130.0	34.4	35.8	35.5

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS,
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
JANUARY 1982

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index Jan. 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to Jan. 1982 from		Index Jan. 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to Jan. 1982 from	
		Jan. 1981	Dec. 1981		Jan. 1981	Dec. 1981
ALL ITEMS	282.5	8.4	0.4	282.1	8.2	0.4
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100	328.6	-	-	328.1	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	273.6	4.7	1.1	273.9	4.5	1.1
HOUSING 1/	306.1	9.7	0.3	305.6	9.5	0.3
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	187.3	3.4	-1.7	186.5	3.2	-1.5
TRANSPORTATION	289.9	9.5	0	291.6	9.7	0
MEDICAL CARE	313.4	12.1	1.0	312.0	10.9	0.9
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	229.2	6.9	0.8	226.1	6.6	0.8
OTHER GOODS AND SERV.	248.4	9.8	0.7	245.0	9.2	0.6
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	258.8	5.5	0.2	259.3	5.5	0.2
SERVICES	323.9	12.6	0.7	324.3	12.4	0.6
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.354	-7.8	-0.3	$.354	-7.8	-0.6
1957-59=$1.00	$.304	-	-	$.305	-	-

1/ Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact:

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
SUITE 540 - 1371 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA 30367
TELEPHONE: 404-881-4418

Authorization No. 0048 Lewisburg Tribune, Inc. 3150

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

CONGRESSIONAL INF. SERV., INC.
4520 EAST-WEST HWY.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014

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The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Data for February 1982

State rate edges up. Unemployment rose for the fifth consecutive month in February, climbing 0.2 percentage points to 12.3 percent across the state. During the month Tennessee's labor force lost 19,600 members to 2,093,200, while an additional 2,200 members became unemployed. In February, 1981, unemployment accounted for 9.9 percent of the 2,087,700 member labor force.

U. S. rate up by like amount. U. S. unemployment also rose 0.2 percentage points between months, to 9.6 percent. The nation's labor force increased 310,000 during the month to 108,324,000 persons.

Rates change in high, low counties. Unemployment dropped 0.7 percentage points to 40.9% in Stewart County, resulting in a tie with Van Buren County for the state's highest rate. Tennessee's lowest unemployment rate (6.4%) was in Williamson County, representing an increase of 0.2 percentage points since January.

Manufacturing employment has net decrease. A large decrease in the leather industry (2,100) led manufacturing losses in February, and helped push the sector's total loss up to 4,300. Retail trade had the largest monthly decrease (4,200) in nonmanufacturing, but gains in construction (1,800); transportation, communication and public utilities (1,300); and government (3,300) resulted in a net gain of 2,200 persons for that sector.

Initial, continued claims drop. Total initial claims filed in February numbered 70,329, compared to 146,836 in January. The same pattern was reported in January-February 1981, when initials went from 111,717 to 45,203. Continued weeks claimed dropped 56,937 to 381,240 in February. Extended benefits initial claims numbered 9,419, while total EB weeks compensated reached 57,805. The state's trust fund lost $11.5 million as its balance fell to $103.6 million, while the average weekly benefit check dropped back to its December amount of $85.

CPI up only slightly. February's consumer price index, at 283.4, is only 0.3 percent higher than the January index. The current index represents a 7.7 percent increase since February 1981. The month's biggest gain was in used car costs (19.4%), while sugar and sweets (5.5%) and gasoline (2.8%) posted the biggest monthly decreases.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR
ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

TEXTILE PLANT EMPLOYMENT IN THE SOUTHEAST

Southeastern textile plant employment declined in January, according to Donald M. Cruse, Regional Commissioner for the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, in Atlanta. The January employment level of 546,100 was down 8,200 (not seasonally adjusted) from December and 30,700 from January a year ago. The over-the-month reduction resulted from cutbacks in all eight southeastern states. North Carolina, the Nation's chief textile state, lost 2,300 workers, followed by South Carolina (-1,800), Georgia (-1,700), Alabama (-900), Tennessee (-800) and Kentucky (-400). Minor losses occurred in Florida and Mississippi. Compared to a year ago, employment was down in all eight states. Significant reductions were recorded in North Carolina (-9,800), Georgia (-9,100), South Carolina (-5,300) and Alabama (-3,700). Smaller declines occurred in Kentucky (-800), Florida and Tennessee (-700 each) and Mississippi (-600). Textile plant production workers averaged 28.5 hours per week in January--down 10.2 hours from December and 11.5 hours from a year ago. Gross average hourly earnings of $5.72 were up one cent over the month and 42 cents over the year. Gross average weekly earnings at $163.02 decreased $57.96 from December and $48.98 from January 1981. The decrease in hours worked and gross earnings data probably reflect the severe weather conditions throughout the region during the reference week and may not indicate a change in trend.

--Taken from
U. S. Dept. of Labor NEWS
March 22, 1982

TEXTILE PLANT EMPLOYMENT, SOUTHEAST AND STATES 1/

	Employment			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1981 r	Dec. 1981 r	Jan. 1982 p	Jan. 1981 r	Dec. 1981 r	Jan. 1982 p	Jan. 1981 r	Dec. 1981 r	Jan. 1982 p
Alabama	43.3	40.5	39.6	39.8	39.6	26.7	$5.14	$5.75	$5.72
Florida	3.0	2.5	2.3	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Georgia	116.3	108.9	107.2	40.9	39.3	28.5	5.25	5.70	5.71
Kentucky	6.2	5.8	5.4	36.0	33.0	32.4	4.50	4.81	4.71
Mississippi	6.5	6.0	5.9	38.8	38.6	31.8	4.90	5.13	5.25
North Carolina	240.5	233.0	230.7	38.8	37.1	29.0	5.26	5.58	5.62
South Carolina	134.4	130.9	129.1	41.4	40.1	29.1	5.54	6.01	6.01
Tennessee	26.6	26.7	25.9	40.9	39.7	33.8	5.15	5.50	5.47
Region IV	576.8	554.3	546.1	40.0	38.7	28.5	5.30	5.71	5.72
Index (1977=100)	92.1	89.1	87.8	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Estimates for all states are adjusted to first quarter 1981 benchmarks and are based on information from establishments classified in accordance with the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC) as amended by the 1977 Supplement. The current month is preliminary and subject to revision next month, while all months are subject to revision at the next annual benchmark period. All data were compiled by state employment security agencies in cooperation with the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

2/ Separate data for Florida are not published due to the limited size of the sample; however, data are included in regional totals.

r = revised p = preliminary

CPS LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
TENNESSEE STATEWIDE LABOR MARKET AREA
(in thousands)

February 19 82

	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981	Changes From: Jan. 1982 Net	%	Feb. 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	2,093.2	2,112.8	2,087.7	-19.6	-0.9	+ 5.5	+0.3
Employment 1/	1,834.9	1,856.7	1,880.5	-21.8	-1.2	-45.6	-2.4
Unemployment	258.3	256.1	207.2	+2.2	+0.9	+51.1	+24.7
Percent of Labor Force .	12.3	12.1	9.9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	9.6	9.4	8.0	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

$

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981
All Manufacturing	$277.77	$250.91	$258.59	39.4	34.8	39.6	$7.05	$7.21	$6.53
Durable Goods	287.03	260.92	270.24	39.7	35.5	39.8	7.23	7.35	6.79
Lumber & Wood Products	198.53	168.85	182.95	38.4	32.1	37.8	5.17	5.26	4.84
Furniture & Fixtures	232.23	199.47	201.74	37.7	32.7	38.5	6.16	6.10	5.24
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	362.41	329.94	336.11	41.8	38.5	39.4	8.67	8.57	8.48
Primary Metal Products	366.05	375.17	354.24	38.9	38.4	40.3	9.41	9.77	8.79
Fabricated Metal Products	288.12	251.85	284.82	39.2	34.5	40.4	7.35	7.30	7.05
Machinery, Includ. Elect.	282.30	254.87	270.54	40.1	36.1	40.5	7.04	7.06	6.68
Instru. & Related Prod.	232.75	215.16	233.23	37.3	33.0	39.8	6.24	6.52	5.86
Nondurable Goods	269.40	243.19	248.85	39.1	34.3	39.5	6.89	7.09	6.30
Food & Kindred Prod.	290.66	288.42	257.94	39.6	38.1	39.5	7.34	7.57	6.53
Textile Mill Prodcuts	216.61	182.18	200.59	39.1	33.8	39.8	5.54	5.39	5.04
Apparel	171.70	136.60	163.76	36.3	28.4	35.6	4.73	4.81	4.60
Paper & Allied Prod.	405.72	377.32	345.56	46.0	42.9	42.4	8.82	8.80	8.15
Chemical & Allied Prod.	374.74	360.12	346.72	41.0	39.4	42.7	9.14	9.14	8.12
Rubber & Plastic Prod.	325.16	303.00	281.76	40.9	37.5	40.6	7.95	8.08	6.94
Leather & Leather Prod.	193.12	128.76	208.38	36.3	23.8	40.7	5.32	5.41	5.12

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Feb. 1982	TOTAL Jan. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Feb. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Jan. 1982	NON-WHITE Feb. 1982	NON-WHITE Jan. 1982	VETERAN Feb. 1982	VETERAN Jan. 1982
New Applications	23,937	19,391	9,504	7,419	5,444	4,681	2,197	1,591
Testing	1,331	1,423	259	262	173	272	179	153
Enrollee in Training	560	586	469	377	317	184	48	74
Nonagricultural Placement	4,511	4,857	1,996	1,986	1,185	1,324	730	750
Counseling	2,001	1,771	1,392	1,225	615	578	245	247

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Net Change Jan. 1982 To Feb. 1982	Net Change Feb. 1981 To Feb. 1982
TOTAL	1,699.3	1,701.4	1,723.9	-2.1	-24.6
Manufacturing	485.5	489.8	498.2	-4.3	-12.7
Durable Goods	213.9	215.3	221.2	-1.4	-7.3
Lumber	16.1	16.1	16.7	0	-.6
Furniture and Fixtures	22.5	21.7	21.7	+.8	+.8
Stone, Clay & Glass	12.6	13.5	13.8	-.9	-1.2
Primary Metal Industries	16.9	17.5	18.9	-.6	-2.0
Fabricated Metal Products	28.1	28.3	31.7	-.2	-3.6
Non-Electrical Machinery	34.9	35.0	36.8	-.1	-1.9
Electrical Machinery	42.1	42.5	39.8	-.4	+2.3
Transportation Equipment	22.5	22.4	23.5	+.1	-1.0
Precision Instruments & Ordnance	7.9	7.8	8.0	+.1	- .1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.3	10.5	10.3	-.2	0
Nondurable Goods	271.6	274.5	277.0	-2.9	-5.4
Food Products	37.7	37.6	37.3	+ .1	+ .4
Meat Products	7.2	7.3	7.5	-.1	-.3
Dairy Products	3.8	3.8	4.0	0	-.2
Tobacco	1.5	1.8	1.8	-.3	-.3
Textile Mills	25.6	25.7	26.7	-.1	-1.1
Knitting Mills	11.9	12.1	12.2	-.2	-.3
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.2	2.2	2.4	0	-.2
Apparel	67.2	66.6	67.0	+.6	+.2
Paper	17.1	17.5	17.3	-.4	-.2
Printing & Publishing	28.0	27.9	27.2	+.1	+.8
Chemicals	57.1	57.5	58.5	-.4	-1.4
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	23.0	23.1	24.2	-.1	-1.2
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	.5	.5	.6	0	-.1
Rubber	19.7	20.1	20.4	-.4	-.7
Leather	17.2	19.3	20.2	-2.1	-3.0
Nonmanufacturing	1,213.8	1,211.6	1,225.7	+2.2	-11.9
Mining	9.9	9.9	9.5	0	+.4
Construction	73.4	71.6	68.6	+1.8	+4.8
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	83.8	82.5	84.8	+1.3	-1.0
Trade	362.1	366.1	367.8	-4.0	-5.7
Wholesale Trade	104.8	104.6	107.0	+.2	-2.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	60.8	60.7	61.9	+.1	-1.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	44.0	43.9	45.1	+.1	-1.1
Retail Trade	257.3	261.5	260.8	-4.2	-3.5
Retail General Merchandise	39.0	41.3	37.4	-2.3	+1.6
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	75.5	75.4	78.1	+.1	-2.6
Banking	26.5	26.6	26.3	-.1	+.2
Insurance Carriers	18.6	18.6	19.5	0	-.9
Services	308.0	308.5	293.3	-.5	+14.7
Government	301.1	297.6	323.6	+3.5	-22.5
Federal	69.5	69.3	76.9	+.2	-7.4
State & Local	231.6	228.3	246.7	+3.3	-15.1

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Chattanooga's nonagricultural employment fell slightly (500, or 0.3%) between January and February, as very few industries showed any employment change for the month. In the manufacturing sector, there was no activity among durable goods industries; nondurable goods reported a 200 person loss in all other nondurables (12.5 percent) due primarily to a layoff, while a seasonal increase in food products pushed that industry's total up 100 (1.9%). On the nonmanufacturing side, losses of 100 persons each occurred in federal and state and local government (1.2% and 0.4%, respectively), retail trade (0.4%), and construction (1.8%). The sector showed no increases during the one-month period.

OVER THE YEAR Large losses in a few industries caused a decrease of 2,600 (1.5%) to total nonagricultural employment over the year. Hardest hit manufacturing industries included fabricated metal products (700, or 9.5%) and primary metals (400, or 9.1%), both due to decreases in demand. Smaller losses of 200 each were recorded by all other durable goods (4.4%) and chemicals (3.6%). The only yearly increases were posted in food products (200, or 3.8%), paper produccs (100, or 9.1%). and printing and publishing (100, or 6.3%). Nonmanufacturing had two increasing industries over the year--retail trade (400, or 1.6%) opened some new stores, while services added 100 (0.3%) to its total. Federal government sufferred the biggest loss, dropping 1,300 (13.5%) due to cut backs and TVA layoffs. The only other sector losses were 100 each in construction (1.8%) and finance, insurance and real estate (1.0%).

UNEMPLOYMENT The area's labor force total declined by 3,500 (1.7%) between months to 201,500 persons. Both employment and unemployment dropped as well, causing the unemployment rate to fall 0.6 percentage points to 11.6 percent of the labor force. In February 1981, the rate was 8.9 percent of a labor force numbering 199,700 workers.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings increased $18.34 during February to $265.44 due primarily to a return to normal activity after January's unfavorable weather caused partial shutdowns in several industries. The average weekly hours increased 4.5 hours with average hourly earnings dropping $.34. In the durable goods sector these changes were displayed in the iron and steel foundries and the fabricated metal products industry causing average hours to rise .1 hour and average earnings to fall $.29. The nondurable goods sector's hours rose 7.6 hours with earnings dropping $.24 due to activity in the textile mill products industry and the paper and allied products industry.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

C	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Changes From: Jan. 1982 Feb. 1982 Net	%	Feb. 1981 Feb. 1982 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	201.5	205.0	199.7	-3.5	-1.7	+1.8	+0.9
Unemployment	23.3	25.1	17.8	-1.8	-7.2	+5.5	+30.9
Percent of Labor Force	11.6	12.2	8.9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	178.2	179.9	181.9	-1.7	-1.0	-3.7	-2.0

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

C	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981
All Manufacturing	$265.44	$247.10	$257.58	39.5	35.0	40.5	$6.72	$7.06	$6.36
Durable Goods	291.46	301.78	281.87	38.3	38.2	39.7	7.61	7.90	7.10
Stone,Clay & Glass Prod.	337.19	340.49	313.91	39.3	38.3	40.4	8.58	8.89	7.77
Iron & Steel Foundries	284.25	274.63	242.85	37.5	34.2	36.3	7.58	8.03	6.69
Fabricated Metal Prod.	357.69	293.07	355.66	40.1	32.6	41.5	8.92	8.99	8.57
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	257.19	209.08	308.58	33.1	26.6	44.4	7.77	7.86	6.95
Nondurable Goods	247.25	208.61	239.78	40.4	32.8	41.2	6.12	6.36	5.82
Textile Mill Products	206.67	158.88	216.00	41.5	31.4	43.2	4.98	5.06	5.00
Knitting Mills	183.82	135.09	172.48	38.7	28.5	38.5	4.75	4.74	4.48
Paper & Allied Prod.	330.92	295.32	339.48	43.6	37.1	46.0	7.59	7.96	7.38
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	371.01	361.80	342.34	41.5	40.2	41.8	8.94	9.00	8.19

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

C	TOTAL Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	NON-WHITE Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	VETERAN Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982
New Applications	2,206	1,259	966	596	447	207	305	133
Testing	167	140	60	50	33	26	36	18
Enrolled in Training	20	45	18	15	3	10	2	0
Nonagricultural Placement	180	179	82	95	34	35	66	63
Counseling	186	133	128	92	47	43	41	20

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

C INDUSTRY	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Net Change Jan. 1982 to Feb. 1982	Feb. 1981 to Feb. 1982
TOTAL	166.8	167.3	169.4	-.5	-2.6
Manufacturing	47.7	47.8	49.3	-.1	-1.6
Durable Goods	20.2	20.2	21.7	0	-1.5
Lumber (except furniture)	.6	.6	.7	0	-.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0
Primary Metals	4.0	4.0	4.4	0	-.4
Fabricated Metal Prod.	6.7	6.7	7.4	0	-.7
Machinery (except elec.)	2.9	2.9	3.0	0	-.1
All Other	4.3	4.3	4.5	0	-.2
Nondurable Goods	27.5	27.6	27.6	-.1	-.1
Food Products	5.4	5.3	5.2	+.1	+.2
Textile Mill Products	11.4	11.4	11.5	0	-.1
Knitting Mills	2.9	3.0	3.0	-.1	-.1
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	-.1
Paper Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	0	+.1
Printing and Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0	+.1
Chemicals	5.3	5.3	5.5	0	-.2
All Other	1.4	1.6	1.5	-.2	-.1
Nonmanufacturing	119.1	119.5	120.1	-.4	-1.0
Mining	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0
Construction	5.6	5.7	5.7	-.1	-.1
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.6	7.6	7.6	0	0
Trade	34.1	34.2	33.7	-.1	+.4
Wholesale Trade	8.4	8.4	8.4	0	0
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.3	0	0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.1	0	0
Retail Trade	25.7	25.8	25.3	-.1	+.4
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9.6	9.6	9.7	0	-.1
Service	29.2	29.2	29.1	0	+.1
Government	31.9	32.1	33.2	-.2	-1.3
Federal	8.3	8.4	9.6	-.1	-1.3
State and Local	23.6	23.7	23.6	-.1	0

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Improving weather conditions were cited as a major reason for the addition of 2,400 workers (1.2%) to nonagricultural employment in Knoxville, bringing February's total to 203,000. The nonmanufacturing sector had a net increase of 2,500 (1.7%), thanks to large increases in state and local government (1,400, or 3.9%) and construction (800, or 9.0%). Manufacturing's only increases were in apparel (200, or 2.9%) due to seasonal rehires, and all other durable goods (200, or 2.2%). That sector's decreases were led by all other nondurable goods (300, or 1.5%), and followed by nonelectrical machinery (100, or 5.3%). No other manufacturing industries showed any employment change between months. Nonmanufacturing had only two decreases--wholesale durable goods trade dropped 100, or 1.3%, and transportation, communications and public utilities lost 100 (1.2%) in a seasonal decline.

OVER THE YEAR Two nonmanufacturing industries--trade and service--accounted for most of the 1,500 person (0.7%) employment increase over the year. The trade category added 1,900 (4.5%) employees, while services went up 900 (2.7%)--both in anticipation of World's Fair trade. The only manufacturing increase was in lumber (100, or 9.1%); major decreases there included all other nondurable goods (1,000, or 4.9%) and apparel (500, or 6.5%) where a large plant shut down during the year. Nonmanufacturing had a total of only three small decreases over the year--wholesale nondurable goods trade (300, or 7.1%); transportation, communications and public utilities (200, or 2.4%) where a private telephone company closed; and mining (100, or 6.3).

UNEMPLOYMENT The Knoxville SMSA labor force dropped 1,000 (0.4%) between months to 227,500 persons. Employment losses accounted for 600 of the decrease, while unemployment made up the remaining 400. The declines pushed February's unemployment rate down 0.1 percentage point to 8.3 percent of the labor force. In February, 1981, the rate was 7.9 percent of a 225,900 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings for all manufacturing production workers increased $32.48 to $317.96. This increase can be attributed to several industries returning to normal workweeks after unfavorable weather conditions during January prohibited activity. The durable goods sector showed a 4.2 hour increase in average weekly hours and a $.02 decrease in average hourly earnings. The nondurable goods sector displayed similar fluctuations with average hours increasing 4.7 hours and earnings decreasing $.16. The largest drop in earnings was in the nonelectrical machinery industry where earnings fell $.91 due to fewer premium paid overtime hours worked. The largest increase in average hours worked per week--9 hours--was in the apparel and other textile products industry.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

E	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Changes From: Jan. 1982 Net	%	Feb. 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	227.5	228.5	225.9	-1.0	-0.4	+1.6	+0.7
Unemployment	18.8	19.2	17.8	-0.4	-2.1	+1.0	+5.6
Percent of Labor Force	8.3	8.4	7.9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	208.7	209.3	208.1	-0.6	-0.3	+0.6	+0.3

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

E	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981
All Manufacturing	$317.96	$285.48	$282.42	39.4	34.9	39.5	$8.07	$8.18	$7.15
Durable Goods	371.37	333.97	322.09	40.9	36.7	38.9	9.08	9.10	8.28
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	467.82	449.65	340.95	46.0	42.5	39.1	10.17	10.58	8.72
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	278.02	303.18	270.95	38.4	37.2	40.2	7.24	8.15	6.74
Nondurable Goods	287.18	257.64	261.74	38.6	33.9	39.9	7.44	7.60	6.56
Food & Kindred Prod.	265.59	242.14	257.76	42.7	37.6	45.3	6.22	6.44	5.69
Textile Mill Products	163.95	102.39	180.86	34.3	27.9	38.4	4.78	3.67	4.71
Apparel & Other Tex. Prod.	198.74	151.52	169.85	36.4	27.4	32.6	5.46	5.53	5.21

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

E	TOTAL Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	NON-WHITE Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	VETERAN Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982
New Applications	2,093	1,230	862	570	247	153	281	166
Testing	59	67	26	32	3	6	4	2
Enrolled in Training	10	8	10	7	1	2	1	2
Nonagricultural Placement	385	510	169	206	47	61	71	110
Counseling	129	176	68	101	10	16	28	33

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

E INDUSTRY	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Net Change Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981
TOTAL	203.0	200.6	201.5	+2.4	+1.5
Manufacturing	49.2	49.3	51.6	-0.1	-2.4
Durable Goods	14.0	14.0	14.6	0	-0.6
Lumber (except furniture)	1.2	1.2	1.1	0	+0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	.6	.6	.7	0	-0.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	.9	.9	1.0	0	-0.1
Machinery (except elec.)	1.8	1.9	1.9	-0.1	-0.1
All Other	9.5	9.3	9.9	+0.2	-0.4
Nondurable Goods	35.2	35.3	37.0	-0.1	-1.8
Food Products	4.0	4.0	4.2	0	-0.2
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.5	2.6	0	-0.1
Apparel	7.2	7.0	7.7	+0.2	-0.5
Printing and Publishing	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
All Other	19.6	19.9	20.6	-0.3	-1.0
Nonmanufacturing	153.8	151.3	149.9	+2.5	+3.9
Mining	1.5	1.4	1.6	+0.1	-0.1
Construction	9.7	8.9	8.9	+0.8	+0.8
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	8.0	8.1	8.2	-0.1	-0.2
Trade	43.9	43.8	42.0	+0.1	+1.9
Wholesale	11.7	11.7	11.6	0	+0.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.8	7.9	7.6	-0.1	+0.2
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.8	4.2	+0.1	-0.3
Retail	32.2	32.1	30.2	+0.1	+2.0
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.7	8.6	8.6	+0.1	+0.1
Service	33.8	33.7	32.5	+0.1	+0.9
Government	48.2	46.8	47.7	+1.4	+0.5
Federal	10.8	10.8	10.4	0	+0.4
State & Local	37.4	36.0	37.3	+1.4	+0.1

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT The end of a strike combined with layoff recalls and seasonal increases to raise Memphis' nonagricultural employment by 1,100 (0.3%) in February, as both sectors posted monthly increases. Manufacturing's total increase amounted to 400; it was composed of gains in apparel (4.5%), nonelectrical machinery (2.6%), all other nondurables (2.2%) and all other durables (1.8%)-100 persons were added to each of these categories. The nonmanufacturing sector had a net gain of 700, with state and local government showing the largest increase (1,100, or 2.4%). Other significant increases were seasonal ones in federal government (200, or 1.3%) and construction (100, or 0.1%). These gains were partially offset by the loss of 600 (0.9%) in retail trade--a seasonal decrease, and by other losses in wholesale durable goods (200, or 1.0%) and services (100, or 0.1%).

OVER THE YEAR Total nonag employment dropped 5,400 (1.5%) over the year, as the economic situation forced layoffs in both sectors. State and local government had the biggest single decrease (1,900, or 3.8%) due to budget cuts. Manufacturing's biggest loss was in nonelectrical machinery (1,500, or 27.3%) which is hurt by prevaling high interest rates. Other significant decreases included paper products (700, or 11.7%), all other durable goods (400, or 6.5%), lumber (300, or 10.3%) and fabricated metal products (300, or 5.4%) in the manufacturing sector, and federal government (1,200, or 7.1%), transportation (600, or 2.2%) and wholesale durable goods (400, or 2.1%) among nonmanufacturing industries. Increases were few--services added 1,800 (2.5%) due to increased demand in the biggest single gain. Other increases were posted by retail trade (600, or 1.0%), apparel (400, or 21.1%) and food products (100, or 1.1%).

UNEMPLOYMENT The Memphis area's labor force lost 4,900 members (1.2%) between January and February, dropping to 402,300 workers. Both employment and unemployment totals fell, causing the unemployment rate to sink 0.2 percentage points to 9.7 percent. In February, 1981 unemployment was 8.0 percent of a labor force numbering 403,000 persons.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Memphis industries were less effected by January's unfavorable weather than the three other major metropolitan areas. During February average weekly earnings increased only $19.10 due to a 3 hour longer workweek and an $.11 decrease in average hourly earnings. The lumber and wood products industry and the paper and allied products industry both returned to a normal level of activity after having reduced workweeks during January. The furniture and fixtures industry worked more preumium paid overtime hours causing average hours and earnings to increase. Lower incentive pay in the food and kindred products industry caused a $.16 per hour decrease in earnings.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

M	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Changes From: Jan. 1982 Net	%	Feb. 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	402.3	407.2	403.0	-4.9	-1.2	-0.7	-0.2
Unemployment	39.2	40.2	32.1	-1.0	-2.5	+6.9	21.4
Percent of Labor Force	9.7	9.9	8.0	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	363.1	367.0	370.7	-3.9	-1.1	-7.6	-2.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

M	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981
All Manufacturing	$315.42	$296.32	$290.14	40.7	37.7	39.8	$7.75	$7.86	$7.29
Durable Goods	271.44	238.04	263.03	39.8	34.7	39.2	6.82	6.86	6.71
Lumber & Wood Prod.	208.21	180.18	209.82	36.4	31.5	39.0	5.72	5.72	5.38
Furniture & Fixtures	199.54	176.81	174.59	38.3	34.6	39.5	5.21	5.11	4.42
Nondurable Goods	354.82	349.06	316.74	41.5	40.4	40.4	8.55	8.64	7.84
Food & Kindred Prod.	350.22	351.96	270.18	42.4	41.8	39.1	8.26	8.42	6.91
Paper & Allied Prod.	414.28	389.78	331.10	47.4	44.7	41.7	8.74	8.72	7.94
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	414.56	410.41	381.87	43.5	45.5	44.3	9.53	9.02	8.62

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

M	TOTAL		DISADVANTAGED		NON-WHITE		VETERAN	
	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982
New Applications	3,696	2,934	2,076	1,676	2,388	1,994	345	233
Testing	156	242	26	70	59	117	12	12
Enrolled in Training	275	151	238	84	253	95	19	0
Nonagricultural Placement	913	1,096	485	566	605	730	134	118
Counseling	353	257	297	207	281	200	27	21

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

M INDUSTRY	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Net Change January 1982	Net Change February 1981
TOTAL	350.9	349.8	356.3	+1.1	-5.4
Manufacturing	56.5	56.1	59.3	+0.4	-2.8
Durable Goods	24.1	23.9	26.6	+0.2	-2.5
Lumber (except furniture)	2.6	2.6	2.9	0	-0.3
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.1	1.3	0	-0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	2.7	2.7	2.7	0	0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.3	5.3	5.6	0	-0.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	4.0	3.9	5.5	+0.1	-1.5
Electrical Machinery	3.7	3.7	3.7	0	0
All Other	5.8	5.7	6.2	+0.1	-0.4
Nondurable Goods	32.4	32.2	32.7	+0.2	-0.3
Food Products	9.1	9.1	9.0	0	+0.1
Bakery Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0
Apparel	2.3	2.2	1.9	+0.1	+0.4
Paper Products	5.3	5.3	6.0	0	-0.7
Printing and Publishing	4.1	4.1	4.1	0	0
Chemicals	6.9	6.9	6.9	0	0
All Other	4.7	4.6	4.8	+0.1	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	294.4	293.7	297.0	+0.7	-2.6
Mining	0.2	0.1	0.2	+0.1	0
Construction	13.4	13.3	13.8	+0.1	-0.4
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	26.7	26.7	27.3	0	-0.6
Trade	95.7	96.4	95.8	-0.7	-0.1
Wholesale	32.1	32.2	32.8	-0.1	-0.7
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.9	19.1	19.3	-0.2	-0.4
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.2	13.1	13.5	+0.1	-0.3
Retail	63.6	64.2	63.0	-0.6	+0.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	19.9	19.9	20.1	0	-0.2
Service	75.0	75.1	73.2	-0.1	+1.8
Government	63.5	62.2	66.6	+1.3	-3.1
Federal	15.8	15.6	17.0	+0.2	-1.2
State & Local	47.7	46.6	49.6	+1.1	-1.9

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural employment fell only slightly (100, or 0.003%) between January and February, as most industries recorded no employment change during the period. Manufacturing industries experienced a net gain of 100 (0.1%), with machinery showing the biggest increase (500, or 4.2%) in a call back from layoff. Lumber (6.3%) and textile mill products (6.7%) were the only other increases with 100 each. The sector's only decrease over 100 was in furniture and fixtures, which lost 200 employees (5.1%). Nonmanufacturing's biggest decrease was posted by the trade category (1,000, or 1.3%)--a loss that was partially seasonal and partially due to the area's economy. Sector increases were led by state and local government (500, or 1.0%), and included construction (300, or 2.0%) which benefited from better weather conditions, wholesale nondurable goods trade (400, or 4.8%), and services (200, or 0.3%).

OVER THE YEAR Total employment is down 4,900 (1.4%) from its year-ago total, as both sectors sufferred from the slow economy. Manufacturing's hardest hit industry was fabricated metal products, which dropped 500 (7.0%) over the year. Following close behind, apparel lost 400 jobs, or 8.2% of its total employment. Important increases were reported by all other durable goods (400, or 5.1%) and lumber (200, or 13.3%). On the nonmanufacturing side, services posted the biggest gain by adding 4,400 employees (6.1%). Other increases included transportation, communication and public utilities (400, or 2.0%) and wholesale nondurable goods (400, or 4.8%). Major decreases occurred in trade (4,800, or 5.9%) and government (2,600, or 4.1%).

UNEMPLOYMENT At 424,400 members, February's labor force is down 2,900 (0.7%) from the January figure. During the month, employment dropped 5,700 (1.5%) while unemployment went up 2,800 (7.8%). These shifts caused the unemployment rate to increase 0.7 percentage point to 9.1 percent. One year ago, unemployment was 7.3 percent of a 425,100 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The Nashville area industries returned to a normal level of activity after having slightly reduced production during January's unfavorable weather. Average weekly earnings for all production workers increased $34.27 to $329.19 due to a 4.7 hour longer average workweek. The durable goods sector posted a 2.8 hour increase in average hours with earnings increasing $.11 per hour. The nondurable goods sector's average hours jumped 7.1 hours while earnings dropped $.29. Representing the largest change in the nondurable industries, printing and publishing posted a longer scheduled workweek primarily affecting lower paid employees. Hours increased 3.5 hours and earnings fell $.03.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Changes From: Jan. 1982 Net	Jan. 1982 %	Feb. 1981 Net	Feb. 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	424.4	427.3	425.1	-2.9	-0.7	-0.7	-0.2
Unemployment	38.7	35.9	31.2	2.8	7.8	7.5	24.0
Percent of Labor Force	9.1	8.4	7.3	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	385.7	391.4	393.9	-5.7	-1.5	-8.2	-2.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1982	Average Weekly Earnings Jan. 1982	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1982	Average Weekly Hours Jan. 1982	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1982	Average Hourly Earnings Jan. 1982	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1981
All Manufacturing	$329.19	$294.92	$277.20	41.2	36.5	40.0	7.99	8.08	$6.93
Durable Goods	341.96	313.87	286.44	39.9	37.1	39.4	8.57	8.46	7.27
Nondurable Goods	314.03	272.44	264.71	42.9	35.8	40.6	7.32	7.61	6.52
Food & Kindred Prod.	342.78	335.05	298.37	39.4	38.6	38.4	8.70	8.68	7.77
Printing & Publishing	325.07	298.58	293.66	41.2	37.7	39.9	7.89	7.92	7.36

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Feb. 1982	TOTAL Jan. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Feb. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Jan. 1982	NON-WHITE Feb. 1982	NON-WHITE Jan. 1982	VETERAN Feb. 1982	VETERAN Jan. 1982
New Applications	5,069	3,947	2,092	1,471	1,185	877	432	338
Testing	292	483	34	54	23	77	85	69
Enrolled in Training	17	92	15	22	6	15	0	53
Nonagricultural Placement	1,388	822	680	334	460	181	238	190
Counseling	277	239	152	157	97	68	34	39

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1982	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Net Change Jan. 1982	Net Change Feb. 1981
TOTAL	352.6	352.7	357.5	-0.1	-4.9
Manufacturing	80.6	80.5	81.4	0.1	-0.8
Durable Goods	41.7	41.5	41.8	0.2	-0.1
Lumber (except furniture)	1.7	1.6	1.5	0.1	0.2
Furniture & Fixtures	3.7	3.9	3.9	-0.2	-0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	6.6	6.6	7.1	0	-0.5
Machinery	12.5	12.0	12.3	0.5	0.2
Transportation Equipment	8.9	9.0	9.1	-0.1	-0.2
All Other	8.3	8.4	7.9	-0.1	0.4
Nondurable Goods	38.9	39.0	39.6	-0.1	-0.7
Food Products	6.9	6.9	7.0	0	-0.1
Textiles Mill Products	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.1	-0.1
Apparel	4.5	4.5	4.9	0	-0.4
Printing and Publishing	11.1	11.2	11.0	-0.1	0.1
Petroleum and Rubber	3.6	3.6	3.7	0	-0.1
Leather	4.4	4.4	4.4	0	0
All Other	6.8	6.9	6.9	-0.1	-0.1
Nonmanufacturing	272.0	272.2	276.1	-0.2	-4.1
Construction	15.1	14.8	15.6	0.3	-0.5
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	20.2	20.2	19.8	0	0.4
Trade	76.0	77.0	80.8	-1.0	-4.8
Wholesale	23.6	23.2	23.3	0.4	0.3
Wholesale Durable Goods	14.9	14.9	15.0	0	-0.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.3	8.3	0.4	0.4
Retail	52.4	53.8	57.5	-1.4	-5.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	23.6	23.6	24.6	0	-1.0
Service and Miscellaneous	76.7	76.5	72.3	0.2	4.4
Government	60.4	60.1	63.0	0.3	-2.6
Federal	9.0	9.2	9.4	-0.2	-0.4
State and Local	51.4	50.9	53.6	0.5	-2.2

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment picked up 800 (0.6%) between January and February, with all of the increase shown in the manufacturing sector's net employment change. The only single-industry increase occurred in all other durable goods, which went up 1,300 (13.4%) during the month. Losses were led by metal products, which dropped 200 (3.6%) in layoffs related to sluggish auto and appliance sales. Smaller losses (100 each) were reported by lumber, textile mill products and all other nondurable goods. Among nonmanufacturing industries, gains in construction (300, or 6.1%) and services (100, or 0.6%) were exactly offset by losses in retail trade (200, or 1.1%) and government (200, or 0.9%), giving the sector a net employment change of zero for the month.

OVER THE YEAR Recessionary influences influences were responsible for the loss of 5,200 jobs (3.9%) in the SMSA since February, 1981. Nonmanufacturing industries suffered the brunt of the blow with losses in government (4,200, or 16.4%), construction (500, or 8.8%) and transportation, communications and public utilities (400, or 7.1%) leading the way. Sector gains were limited to two industries--services picked up 600 (2.3%) when a new hospital opened, and retail trade added 100 (0.6%) during the year. Manufacturing's net loss of 200 was the result of gains in all other durable goods (1,000, or 10.0%) and food products (100, or 3.2%) being cancelled by decreases in metal products (500, or 8.6%), stone, clay and glass (200, or 3.5%) and textiles (200, or 6.9%) among others.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Tri-Cities' labor force dropped 2,200 members (1.2%) between months, falling to 180,500 persons in February. Both employment and unemployment totals declined, allowing the unemployment rate to fall 0.6 percentage point to 11.7 percent. In February, 1981, the rate was 9.4 percent of a 183,300 member labor force.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Feb. 1962	Jan. 1982	Feb. 1981	Net Change Jan. 1982	Net Change Feb. 1981
TOTAL	129.6	128.8	134.8	+ .8	- 5.2
Manufacturing	52.1	51.3	52.3	+ .8	- .2
Durable Goods	19.3	18.3	19.1	+1.0	+ .2
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.4	1.5	1.5	- .1	- .1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.6	1.6	1.8	0	- .2
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	5.3	5.5	5.8	- .2	- .5
All Other Durable Goods	11.0	9.7	10.0	+1.3	+ 1.0
Nondurable Goods	32.8	33.0	33.2	- .2	- .4
Food Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	0	+ .1
Textile Mill Products	2.7	2.8	2.9	- .1	- .2
Apparel	4.5	4.5	4.5	0	0
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	6.0	6.0	6.1	0	- .1
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.4	16.5	16.6	- .1	- .2
Nonmanufacturing	77.5	77.5	82.5	0	- 5.0
Construction	5.2	4.9	5.7	+ .3	- .5
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.2	5.2	5.6	0	- .4
Trade	23.2	23.4	23.5	- .2	- .3
Wholesale	5.2	5.2	5.6	0	- .4
Retail	18.0	18.2	17.9	- .2	+ .1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4.3	4.3	4.4	0	- .1
Services	18.0	17.9	17.4	+ .1	+ .6
Government	21.4	21.6	25.6	- .2	- 4.2
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.2	.2	.3	0	- .1

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	February 1982	January 1982	February 1981	Changes From: Jan. 1982 Net	Jan. 1982 %	Feb. 1981 Net	Feb. 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	180.5	182.7	183.3	-2.2	-1.2	-2.8	-1.5
Unemployment	21.2	22.4	17.2	-1.2	-5.4	+4.0	+23.3
Percent of Labor Force	11.7	12.3	9.4				
Total Employment	159.3	160.3	166.1	-1.0	-0.6	-6.8	-4.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Feb. 1982	TOTAL Jan. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Feb. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Jan. 1982	NON-WHITE Feb. 1982	NON-WHITE Jan. 1982	VETERAN Feb. 1982	VETERAN Jan. 1982
New Applications	1,541	1,275	480	218	46	54	184	141
Testing	84	82	15	12	2	4	2	6
Enrolled in Training	50	52	41	41	2	4	8	4
Nonagricultural Placement	406	217	139	48	12	7	102	57
Counseling	84	93	51	58	3	8	16	20

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION Feb. 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION Jan. 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION Feb. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Feb. 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION Jan. 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION Feb. 1981
TOTAL	103.2	101.8	106.5	26.4	27.0	28.1
Manufacturing	43.1	42.0	43.0	9.0	9.3	9.1
Durable Goods	14.9	13.8	14.7	4.4	4.5	4.4
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.2	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	.3
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.4	1.4	1.5	.2	.2	.3
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	3.3	3.5	3.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
All Other Durable Goods	9.0	7.6	8.1	2.0	2.1	1.9
Nondurable Goods	28.2	28.2	28.3	4.6	4.8	4.9
Food Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.7	2.7	.1	.1	.2
Apparel	2.6	2.6	2.4	1.9	1.9	2.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.6	5.6	5.6	.4	.4	.5
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.0	15.9	16.2	.4	.6	.4
Nonmanufacturing	60.1	59.8	63.5	17.4	17.7	19.0
Construction	4.5	4.2	4.6	.7	.7	1.1
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	4.2	4.1	4.4	1.0	1.1	1.2
Trade	16.6	16.9	16.9	6.6	6.6	6.6
Wholesale	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.7
Retail	12.7	12.9	13.0	5.3	5.3	4.9
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.4	3.4	3.4	.9	.9	1.0
Services	14.7	14.5	13.9	3.3	3.3	3.5
Government	16.6	16.7	20.2	4.8	4.9	5.4
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.1	0	.1	.1	.2	.2

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	TENNESSEE PORTION Feb. 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION Jan. 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION Feb. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Feb. 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION Jan. 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION Feb. 1981
Civilian Labor Force	142.9	145.2	144.7	37.6	37.5	38.6
Unemployment	17.8	19.0	13.9	3.4	3.4	3.3
Percent of Labor Force	12.5	13.1	9.6	9.0	9.1	8.6
Total Employment**	125.1	126.2	130.8	34.2	34.1	35.3

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
FEBRUARY 1982

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index Feb. 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to Feb. 1982 from		Index Feb. 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to Feb. 1982 from	
		Feb. 1981	Jan. 1982		Feb. 1981	Jan. 1982
ALL ITEMS	283.4	7.7	0.3	282.9	7.4	0.3
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100)	329.6	-	-	329.0	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	275.8	4.6	0.8	276.0	4.4	0.8
HOUSING 1/	307.3	9.4	0.4	306.7	9.3	0.4
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	188.0	3.3	0.4	187.3	3.0	0.4
TRANSPORTATION	288.0	6.3	-0.7	289.6	6.4	-0.7
MEDICAL CARE	316.2	11.9	0.9	314.9	10.7	0.9
ENTERTAINMEMT 1/	231.2	6.7	0.9	228.1	6.1	0.9
OTHER GOODS AND SERV.	250.3	10.1	0.8	247.1	9.5	0.9
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	259.5	4.5	0.3	259.9	4.5	0.2
SERVICES	325.3	12.1	0.4	325.5	11.9	0.4
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.353	- 7.1	-0.3	$.353	- 7.1	-0.3
1957-59=$1.00	$.303	0	-	$.304	-	-

1/Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact

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TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

CONGRESSIONAL INF. SERV., INC.
4520 EAST-WEST HWY.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014

The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DATA FOR MARCH 1982

Lowest unemployment this year. The state's unemployment rate dropped 0.3 percentage point to 12.0 percent in March. The rate was based on a labor force of 2,090,900--10,800 below the February total. In March, 1981, the rate was 9.1 percent, while the labor force numbered 2,111,000 persons.

Nation's rate down also. Unemployment across the United States dropped 0.1 percentage point to 9.5 percent in March. During the month the labor force added 437,000 members to total 108,761,000.

Nonag posts gains in both sectors. Both the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors added employees during the month, for a total net increase of 10,100 jobs. The biggest gains in manufacturing occurred in leather (1,500) and nonelectrical machinery (1,100); nonmanufacturing increases included construction (2,400), retail trade (2,100) and state and local government (2,100).

Rates drop in high, low counties. Van Buren County holds the state's highest unemployment rate, with 39.4 percent of its labor force out of work. The March rate represents a 1.2 percentage point drop since February's revised rate. Williamson County continues to report the lowest rate, falling 0.5 percentage point between months to 5.7 percent.

Initials down, continued weeks up. Initial claims dropped again in March--falling 4,633 to 65,696 claims. Continued weeks claimed rose, however, increasing 109,501 to 490,741 in March. Initial claims for extended benefits dropped 3,867 to 5,552, while total EB weeks rose 30,267 to 88,072. Tennessee's trust fund dropped to $65.5 million--down from $103.6 million last month. The average weekly benefit amount went up $1 to $86 in March.

CPI drops slightly. The March Consumer Price Index stands at 283.1 overall, compared to 283.4 in February. Major contributors to the decrease included gasoline, down 3.8 percent, energy commodities (3.5%), fruits and vegetables and fuel oil, coal and bottled gas, down 2.8 percent each. The largest monthly increase occurred in women's and girl's apparel, which rose 3.6 percent.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR **ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER**
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE METHODOLOGY

We are frequently asked to explain how we determine each month's labor force, employment, and unemployment totals and the unemployment rate for Tennessee and its counties. To summarize our procedure, Sharon Perry, Research & Statistics Manager, has written the following synopsis of the steps used, in the order they are performed:

Estimates for States and labor market areas are developed by State Employment Security agencies under a Federal-State cooperative program. They are derived from standardized procedures developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor. Monthly employment and unemployment estimates are prepared in several stages:

1. Preliminary estimate - employment. A monthly survey of establishments yields an estimate of payroll employment. This place-of-work estimate is then adjusted to place of residence by using census factors.
2. Preliminary estimate - unemployment. This monthly estimate is an aggregate of the estimates for each of three building block categories:
   - a) Persons who were previously employed by UI (Unemployment Insurance) covered employers. (Current UI claimants plus exhaustees).
   - b) Persons previously employed by noncovered employers.
   - c) Persons either entering the labor force for the first time or reentering the labor force.
3. Adjustment Factors: Factors applied at the State level to the preliminary estimate of employment and unemployment. These factors are based on the ratio of the Current Population Survey (CPS) to UI based estimates for the prior 6-month period ending in the current month (a 6-month moving average).
4. Substate adjustment for additivity. Estimates of employment and unemployment are prepared independently for the State, SMSAs and counties. An adjustment factor is applied to each SMSA and county to adjust these areas to the CPS and ensure that all intrastate portions of SMSAs and counties add to the State total.
5. Benchmark correction procedure. Benchmark revisions are made to State and area estimates once a year. These revisions usually adjust estimates for the three prior years.

by Sharon Perry, R&S Manager
--Marta Pearsall, Editor

CPS LABOR FORCE SUMMARY
TENNESSEE STATEWIDE LABOR MARKET AREA
(in thousands)

March 19 82

Prepared by: Tennessee Department of Employment Security
Research and Statistics Section
Nashville, Tennessee 37219

	MARCH 1982	FEBRUARY 1982	MARCH 1981	Changes From: FEB. 1982 Net	FEB. 1982 %	MARCH 1981 Net	MARCH 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	2,090.9	2,101.7	2,106.0	-10.8	-0.5	-15.1	-0.7
Employment 1/	1,840.8	1,843.0	1,905.7	- 2.2	-0.1	-64.9	-3.4
Unemployment	250.1	258.7	200.3	- 8.6	-3.3	+49.8	+24.9
Percent of Labor Force	12.0	12.3	9.5	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	9.5	9.6	7.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981
All Manufacturing	$268.87	$275.97	$260.95	38.3	39.2	39.9	$7.02	$7.04	$6.54
Durable Goods	281.30	283.42	275.80	38.8	39.2	40.5	7.25	7.23	6.81
Lumber and Wood Prod.	196.42	201.61	185.67	37.7	38.7	38.6	5.21	5.21	4.81
Furniture and Fixtures	218.46	223.47	209.97	37.6	38.2	39.1	5.81	5.85	5.37
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	334.53	344.25	351.12	40.5	40.5	41.8	8.26	8.50	8.40
Primary Metal Prod.	396.66	397.07	361.80	40.6	40.6	40.2	9.77	9.78	9.00
Fabricated Metal Products	293.83	287.34	290.58	39.6	39.2	41.1	7.42	7.33	7.07
Machinery, Incl. Elect.	270.02	274.24	272.65	38.3	38.9	41.0	7.05	7.05	6.65
Instruments and Related Prod.	223.98	229.26	230.68	34.3	35.6	39.3	6.53	6.44	5.87
Nondurable Goods	258.17	269.70	258.22	37.8	39.2	39.4	6.83	6.88	6.30
Food and Kindred Prod.	275.12	293.72	252.44	38.0	39.8	38.6	7.24	7.38	6.54
Textile Mill Products	202.57	211.91	202.61	37.1	38.6	40.2	5.46	5.49	5.04
Apparel	171.59	175.11	171.67	35.6	36.6	37.4	4.82	4.79	4.59
Paper and Allied Prod.	390.68	392.51	338.16	44.7	45.8	41.8	8.74	8.57	8.09
Chemical and Allied Prod.	359.17	371.87	346.01	39.6	41.0	40.9	9.07	9.07	8.46
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	286.48	326.38	278.99	38.3	40.9	40.2	7.48	7.98	6.94
Leather and Leather Prod.	185.86	188.55	199.70	36.3	36.4	40.1	5.12	5.18	4.98

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	NON-WHITE Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	VETERAN Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982
New Applications	[illegible]	[illegible]	9,499	9,564	4,479	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Testing	[illegible]	[illegible]	403	259	129	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enrolled in Training	[illegible]	565	589	468	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonagricultural Placement	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,980	1,996	1,427	1,193	1,083	[illegible]
Counseling	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,834	1,397	478	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Net Change Feb. 1982 To Mar. 1982	Net Change Mar. 1981 To Mar. 1982
TOTAL	1,718.8	1,708.7	1,743.5	+10.1	-24.7
Manufacturing	489.0	486.3	503.4	+ 2.7	-14.4
Durable Goods	217.3	215.0	223.6	+ 2.3	- 6.3
Lumber	16.4	15.8	16.9	+ .6	- .5
Furniture and Fixtures	22.3	22.5	21.9	- .2	+ .4
Stone, Clay & Glass	13.8	13.3	14.3	+ .5	- .5
Primary Metal Industries	17.8	17.0	19.1	+ .8	- 1.3
Fabricated Metal Products	27.8	28.3	31.7	- .5	- 3.9
Non-Electrical Machinery	36.9	35.8	37.0	+ 1.1	- .1
Electrical Machinery	41.9	41.8	40.4	+ .1	+ 1.5
Transportation Equipment	22.0	22.1	23.8	- .1	- 1.8
Precision Instruments & Ordnance	7.7	7.9	8.1	- .2	- .4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.7	10.5	10.4	+ .2	+ .3
Nondurable Goods	271.7	271.3	279.8	+ .4	- 8.1
Food Products	37.6	37.6	37.5	0	+ .1
Meat Products	7.1	7.2	7.6	- .1	- .5
Dairy Products	3.8	3.8	4.0	0	- .2
Tobacco	1.5	1.5	1.8	0	- .3
Textile Mills	25.5	25.6	26.7	- .1	- 1.2
Knitting Mills	12.0	11.9	12.2	+ .1	- .2
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.0	2.2	2.5	- .2	- .5
Apparel	66.0	66.5	68.2	- .5	- 2.2
Paper	18.4	18.2	17.4	+ .2	+ 1.0
Printing & Publishing	28.3	28.0	27.4	+ .3	+ .9
Chemicals	58.0	57.7	58.6	+ .3	- .6
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	23.0	23.0	24.1	0	- 1.1
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	.5	.5	.7	0	- .2
Rubber	18.3	19.3	20.9	- 1.0	- 2.6
Leather	17.6	16.1	20.6	+ 1.5	- 3.0
Nonmanufacturing	1,229.8	1,222.4	1,240.1	+ 7.4	-10.3
Mining	10.5	10.2	9.8	+ .3	+ .7
Construction	81.5	79.1	72.6	+ 2.4	+ 8.9
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	83.0	83.0	85.6	0	- 2.6
Trade	364.4	362.7	371.9	+ 1.7	- 7.5
Wholesale Trade	105.5	105.9	108.1	- .4	- 2.6
Wholesale Durable Goods	60.4	60.6	62.3	- .2	- 1.9
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	45.1	45.3	45.8	- .2	- .7
Retail Trade	258.9	256.8	263.8	+ 2.1	- 4.9
Retail General Merchandise	38.1	38.7	37.5	- .6	+ .6
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	76.0	75.6	78.6	+ .4	- 2.6
Banking	26.6	26.5	26.4	+ .1	+ .2
Insurance Carriers	18.7	18.6	19.6	+ .1	- .9
Services	308.7	308.3	297.7	+ .4	+11.0
Government	305.7	303.5	323.9	+ 2.2	-18.2
Federal	69.5	69.4	76.9	+ .1	- 7.4
State & Local	236.2	234.1	247.0	+ 2.1	-10.8

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Chattanooga area nonagricultural employment rose 700 (0.4%) between February and March, thanks to increases in government and construction employment. Both government divisions picked up workers--federal added 100 (1.2%) while state and local reported 500 additional employees (2.1%), most of them student workers. Construction, meanwhile, increased by 200 (3.6%) as better weather enabled outdoor construction projects to get underway. The only other nonag increase was one of 200 (14.3%) in all other nondurable goods manufacturing. This gain was offset by losses in textile mill products (200, or 1.8%)--a seasonal decline--and nonelectrical machinery (100, or 3.4%). The nonmanufacturing sector reported no industries with decreased employment during the month.

OVER THE YEAR The same economic problems which have affected most of the nation in the past year--high interest rates and inflation--caused nonagricultural employment to drop 2,200 or 1.3 percent in the SMSA. Both sectors suffered net losses; manufacturing dropped 1,500 (3.1%) overall and nonmanufacturing 700 (0.6%). Major manufacturing single industry declines included fabricated metal products (500, or 3.8%) and primary metals (400, or 9.1%), both due to a drop in demand for their products. Federal government led nonmanufacturing decreases, losing 1,000 (10.6%) with the completion of TVA construction projects. Other losses were suffered by finance insurance and real estate (200, or 2.0), wholesale durable goods (100, or 1.9%) and services (100, or 0.3%). Two sector industries added employees over the year--state and local government went up 400 (1.7%), and the opening of two new department stores pushed retail trade employment up 300 (1.2%). Manufacturing increases included food products (200, or 3.8%), and paper products, printing and publishing and all other nondurable goods, which added 100 employees each.

UNEMPLOYMENT The March labor force remained at February's level of 202,600 workers. Seasonal factors were primarily responsible for the 100 person increase in employment and corresponding drop in unemployment which lowered the rate 0.1 percentage point to 11.6 percent. Last March's rate was 8.9 percent of a 200,600 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Chattanooga's manufacturing production workers had the smallest loss in average weekly earnings of the four SMSA's. With average weekly hours decreasing only .4 hour and average hourly earnings decreasing $.03, weekly earnings fell only $3.89 to $262.96. The largest single industry fluctuation was a drop in earnings in the iron and steel foundries, where earnings declined $.36 per hour due to less incentive pay.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	Changes From: Feb. 1982 Mar. 1982 Net	%	Mar. 1981 Mar. 1982 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	202.6	202.6	200.6	0	0	+2.0	+1.0
Unemployment	23.5	23.6	17.8	-.1	-.4	+5.7	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	11.6	11.7	8.9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Employment	179.0	178.9	182.8	+.1	+.1	-3.8	-2.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981
All Manufacturing	$262.96	$266.85	$261.16	38.5	38.9	40.9	$6.83	$6.86	$6.40
Durable Goods	290.32	290.70	284.12	38.0	38.2	40.3	7.64	7.61	7.05
Stone, Clay and Glass Prod.	318.10	337.19	315.26	37.6	39.1	40.5	8.46	8.58	7.72
Iron and Steel Foundries	285.19	284.25	259.65	39.5	37.5	38.7	7.22	7.58	6.71
Fabricated Metal Prod.	368.34	357.69	354.88	40.7	40.1	42.8	9.05	8.92	8.29
Machinery, Except Elec.	244.11	250.00	294.63	30.9	32.3	42.7	7.90	7.74	6.90
Nondurable Goods	244.28	250.19	244.08	38.9	39.4	41.3	6.28	6.35	5.91
Textile Mill Products	210.00	212.61	226.52	39.4	39.3	41.9	5.33	5.41	5.76
Knitting Mills	180.21	185.88	177.75	37.7	38.0	39.5	4.78	4.76	4.50
Paper and Allied Products	332.88	322.66	335.12	43.8	42.4	45.3	7.60	7.61	7.40
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	333.98	360.09	346.09	38.3	41.2	41.9	8.72	8.74	8.26

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL		DISADVANTAGED		NON-WHITE		VETERAN	
	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982
New Applications	1,685	2,206	719	966	402	447	119	105
Testing	193	167	76	60	4	33	24	36
Enrolled in Training	18	20	14	18	5	3	1	2
Nonagricultural Placement	212	180	98	82	5	34	39	66
Counseling	184	186	151	128	68	47	24	41

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Net Change: Feb. 1982 To Mar. 1982	Mar. 1981 To Mar. 1982
TOTAL	167.5	166.8	169.7	+.7	-2.2
Manufacturing	47.6	47.7	49.1	-.1	-1.5
Durable Goods	20.1	20.2	21.6	-.1	-1.5
Lumber (except furniture)	.6	.6	.7	0	-.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.7	1.7	1.8	0	-.1
Primary Metals	4.0	4.0	4.4	0	-.4
Fabricated Metal Prod.	6.7	6.7	7.2	0	-.5
Machinery (except elec.)	2.8	2.9	3.0	-.1	-.2
All Other	4.3	4.3	4.5	0	-.2
Nondurable Goods	27.5	27.5	27.5	0	0
Food Products	5.4	5.4	5.2	0	+.2
Textile Mill Products	11.2	11.4	11.4	-.2	-.2
Knitting Mills	2.9	2.9	2.9	0	0
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	-.1
Paper Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	0	+.1
Printing and Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.6	0	+.1
Chemicals	5.3	5.3	5.5	0	-.2
All Other	1.6	1.4	1.5	+.2	+.1
Nonmanufacturing	119.9	119.1	120.6	+.8	-.7
Mining	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0
Construction	5.8	5.6	5.8	+.2	0
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.6	7.6	7.6	0	0
Trade	34.1	34.1	33.9	0	+.2
Wholesale Trade	8.4	8.4	8.5	0	-.1
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.4	0	-.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.1	0	0
Retail Trade	25.7	25.7	25.4	0	+.3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9.6	9.6	9.8	0	-.2
Service	29.2	29.2	29.3	0	-.1
Government	32.5	31.9	33.1	+.6	-.6
Federal	8.4	8.3	9.4	+.1	-1.0
State and Local	24.1	23.6	23.7	+.5	+.4

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural employment increased 1,400 (0.7%) between February and March, as preparations for the World's Fair increased in intensity. In fact, the largest industry gain was in construction, which picked up 600 (6.2%) between months. Services and federal government added 500 each (1.5% and 4.8%, respectively), while gains of 100 were reported by nonelectrical machinery (5.6%), wholesale durable goods trade (1.3%), and finance, insurance and real estate (1.4%). The manufacturing sector posted no decreases of more than 100 employees; nonmanufacturing had only one decrease during the month--retail trade dropped 200 (0.6%).

OVER THE YEAR Employment increased annually as well as monthly in the Knoxville area, rising 800 (0.4%) since last March. A large gain in nonmanufacturing (3,500, or 2.3%) offset the net loss of 2,700 (5.2%) among manufacturing industries. That sector's biggest decrease was posted by all other nondurables, which dropped 900 (4.4%). Other big losses were suffered by apparel (700, or 9.1%), all other durable goods (400, or 4%), furniture and fixtures (200, or 28.6%) and food products (200, or 4.8%). No employment gains were reported in these industries over the year. On the nonmanufacturing side there were only two decreases--wholesale nondurable goods dropped 300 (7.1%), while mining lost 100 (6.3%). The largest increase was in retail trade, which added 1,200 employees (3.9%). This was followed by gains of 1,000 in construction (10.8%) and services (3%) to make up the SMSA's biggest employment gains.

UNEMPLOYMENT The area's labor force (232,200) increased by 3,800 (1.7%), with the net gain divided equally between the employment and unemployment categories. Since unemployment suffered a bigger percentage increase, the rate was forced to jump 0.7 percentage point to 9.0 percent. In March, 1981, the rate was 7.7 percent of a 228,000 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings fell $9.71 to $307.42 during March. Average hours fell 1.2 hours while average earnings remained constant. Activity in the nondurable goods industries lead to the shortened workweek. Food and kindred products production workers worked a 2.4 hour shorter workweek, and apparel and other textile products' workers were affected by a strike along with a shorter scheduled workweek causing a 3.4 hour decrease.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

K	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Changes From Feb. 1982 Net	Feb. 1982 %	Mar. 1981 Net	Mar. 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	232.2	228.4	228.0	+3.8	+1.7	+4.2	+1.8
Unemployment	20.8	18.9	17.5	+1.9	+10.1	+3.3	+18.9
Percent of Labor Force	9.0	8.3	7.7	***	***	***	***
Total Employment	211.4	209.5	210.5	+1.9	+0.9	+0.9	+0.4

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

K	TOTAL Mar. 1982	TOTAL Feb. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Mar. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Feb. 1982	NON-WHITE Mar. 1982	NON-WHITE Feb. 1982	VETERAN Mar. 1982	VETERAN Feb. 1982
New Applications	2,800	2,081	1,219	862	143	[illegible]	341	381
Testing	32	59	33	24	3	[illegible]	3	4
Enrolled in Training	10	20	10	10	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	1
Nonagricultural Placement	742	581	368	369	81	47	153	71
Counseling	275	179	155	68	47	30	81	28

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

K	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1982	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1982	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1982	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1982	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1982	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1982	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1981
All Manufacturing	$307.42	$317.12	$296.94	38.0	39.2	40.4	$8.09	$8.09	$7.35
Durable Goods	363.88	369.15	338.98	39.9	40.3	41.5	9.12	9.16	8.17
Stone, Clay, & Glass Prod.	500.16	467.82	360.67	46.7	46.0	40.8	10.71	10.17	8.84
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	319.30	278.02	259.88	43.8	38.4	38.5	7.29	7.24	6.75
Nondurable Goods	274.56	287.18	274.04	36.9	38.6	40.3	7.44	7.44	6.80
Food and Kindred Prod.	251.08	265.59	258.10	40.3	42.7	44.5	6.23	6.22	5.80
Textile Mill Prod.	172.04	163.95	191.83	35.4	34.3	40.3	4.86	4.78	4.76
Apparel & Other Tex. Prod.	183.48	198.74	202.26	33.0	36.4	38.6	5.56	5.46	5.24

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

K INDUSTRY	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Net Change Feb. 1982	Net Change Mar. 1981
TOTAL	204.0	202.6	203.2	+1.4	+0.8
Manufacturing	49.0	49.2	51.7	-0.2	-2.7
Durable Goods	14.0	14.1	14.7	-0.1	-0.7
Lumber (except furniture)	1.1	1.2	1.1	-0.1	0
Furniture and Fixtures	.5	.6	.7	-0.1	-0.2
Stone, Clay and Glass	.9	.9	1.0	0	-0.1
Machinery (except elec.)	1.9	1.8	1.9	+0.1	0
All Other	9.6	9.6	10.0	0	-0.4
Nondurable Goods	35.0	35.1	37.0	-0.1	-2.0
Food Products	4.0	4.0	4.2	0	-0.2
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.5	2.6	0	-0.1
Apparel	7.0	7.1	7.7	-0.1	-0.7
Printing and Publishing	1.9	1.9	2.0	0	-0.1
All Other	19.6	19.6	20.5	0	-0.9
Nonmanufacturing	155.0	153.4	151.5	+1.6	+3.5
Mining	1.5	1.5	1.6	0	-0.1
Construction	10.3	9.7	9.3	+0.6	+1.0
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	8.0	8.0	8.2	0	-0.2
Trade	43.7	43.8	42.5	-0.1	+1.2
Wholesale	11.8	11.7	11.8	+0.1	0
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.9	7.8	7.6	+0.1	+0.3
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.9	3.9	4.2	0	-0.3
Retail	31.9	32.1	30.7	-0.2	+1.2
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.8	8.7	8.7	+0.1	+0.1
Service	34.3	33.8	33.3	+0.5	+1.0
Government	48.4	47.9	47.9	+0.5	+0.5
Federal	11.0	10.5	10.7	+0.5	+0.3
State & Local	37.4	37.4	37.2	0	+0.2

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment in the Memphis SMSA dropped 900 (0.3%) between February and March to end the period at 350,600. Losses were felt most heavily in the manufacturing sector, which posted a net decrease of 1,100 (1.9%). The biggest single loss was reported by all other nondurable goods, which fell 1,200 (25.5%) in a temporary plant shutdown. Other manufacturing losses occurred in fabricated metal products (1.9%), electrical machinery (2.7%) and apparel (4.3%) which dropped 100 employees each. Nonmanufacturing decreases were limited to two categories--wholesale nondurables (200, or 1.5%) and retail trade (100, or 0.2%) both due to a decline in business activity. The sector's only increases were in federal government--IRS employment--which picked up 300 (19.0%), and construction (200, or 1.5%). Manufacturing added 100 employees each in lumber (3.8%), all other durable goods (1.7%), paper (1.8%) and chemicals (1.0%).

OVER THE YEAR Budget cuts and the recession combined to reduce total employment by 8,700 (2.4%) during the year. The largest single decrease was in state and local government (2,000, or 4.0%); federal government cut 1,000 jobs (5.8%). Other nonmanufacturing losses included transportation, communication and public utilities (900, or 3.3%), construction (700, or 4.9%), and wholesale durables and nondurables trade (500 each). Declines among manufacturing industries were led by the loss of 1,500 to nonelectrical machinery (27.3%) and followed by all other nondurables (1,400, or 28.6%) and fabricated metal products, all other durable goods and paper products (300 each). Sector increases were limited to apparel (200, or 10%) and food products (100, or 1.1%). Nonmanufacturing showed only one increase --services added 1,000 (1.4%) due to increased business activity.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Memphis area labor force lost 3,700 members (0.9%) between months, dropping the March total to 401,000. Employment and unemployment totals declined as well, resulting in a 9.6 percent unemployment rate--0.1 percentage point below last month. In March, 1981, the rate was 8.1 percent of a 408,200 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS During March, average weekly earnings for all manufacturing production workers fell $17.60 to $293.04 reciprocating January's figure of $296.32. This drop can be attributed to a 0.9 hour shorter workweek and a $.27 decrease in average hourly earnings. In the durable goods industries, the largest decline in earnings was a $.27 per hour drop due to less incentive pay in the lumber and wood products industry. In the nondurable goods industries, less premium paid overtime worked in the food and kindred products caused a large decrease in both average hours and earnings. The only sizeable increase was posted in the furniture and fixtures industry which due to a longer scheduled workweek gained 1.5 hours.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

M	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	Changes From: Feb. 1982 Net	Feb. 1982 %	March 1981 Net	March 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force 1/	401.0	404.7	408.2	-3.7	-0.9	-7.2	-1.8
Unemployment	38.6	39.2	32.9	-0.6	-1.5	+5.7	+17.3
Percent of Labor Force	9.6	9.7	8.1	--	--	--	--
Total Employment	362.4	365.5	375.3	-3.1	-0.8	-12.9	-3.4

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

M	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1982	Average Weekly Earnings Feb. 1982	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1982	Average Weekly Hours Feb. 1982	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1982	Average Hourly Earnings Feb. 1982	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1981
All Manufacturing	$293.04	$310.64	$291.67	39.6	40.5	39.8	$7.40	$7.67	$7.33
Durable Goods	272.02	265.30	272.36	40.3	38.9	40.2	6.75	6.82	6.78
Lumber and Wood Prod.	193.29	208.21	198.91	36.2	36.5	38.4	5.34	5.72	5.18
Furniture & Fixtures	203.18	198.46	196.31	40.8	39.3	39.9	4.98	5.05	4.92
Nondurable Goods	312.78	351.12	310.85	39.0	41.9	39.7	8.02	8.38	7.83
Food & Kindred Prod.	311.89	343.87	269.18	40.4	43.2	38.4	7.72	7.96	7.01
Paper & Allied Prod.	388.38	400.42	332.69	45.8	47.5	41.9	8.48	8.43	7.94
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	372.82	421.18	364.94	39.1	43.6	42.9	9.53	9.66	8.60

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

M	TOTAL Mar. 1982	TOTAL Feb. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Mar. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Feb. 1982	NON-WHITE Mar. 1982	NON-WHITE Feb. 1982	VETERAN Mar. 1982	VETERAN Feb. 1982
New Applications	3,155	1,696	1,841	2,076	1,963	2,388	337	345
Testing	205	156	35	26	47	59	14	12
Enrolled in Training	236	275	229	238	227	253	9	19
Nonagricultural Placement	840	911	435	485	510	605	159	134
Counseling	428	353	333	297	316	281	56	23

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

M INDUSTRY	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	Net Change February 1982	Net Change March 1981
TOTAL	350.6	351.5	359.3	-0.9	-8.7
Manufacturing	55.8	56.9	59.6	-1.1	-3.8
Durable Goods	24.1	24.1	26.5	0	-2.4
Lumber (except furniture)	2.7	2.6	2.8	+0.1	-0.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	-0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	2.7	2.7	2.7	0	0
Fabricated Metal Products	5.2	5.3	5.5	-0.1	-0.3
Nonelectrical Machinery	4.0	4.0	5.5	0	-1.5
Electrical Machinery	3.6	3.7	3.8	-0.1	-0.2
All Other	5.9	5.8	6.2	+0.1	-0.3
Nondurable Goods	31.7	32.8	33.1	-1.1	-1.4
Food Products	9.1	9.1	9.0	0	+0.1
Bakery Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0
Apparel	2.2	2.1	2.0	+0.1	+0.2
Paper Products	5.8	5.7	6.1	+0.1	-0.3
Printing and Publishing	4.1	4.1	4.1	0	0
Chemicals	7.0	6.9	7.0	+0.1	0
All Other	3.5	4.7	4.9	-1.2	-1.4
Nonmanufacturing	294.8	294.6	299.7	+0.2	-4.9
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0
Construction	13.6	13.4	14.3	+0.2	-0.7
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	26.6	26.6	27.5	0	-0.9
Trade	95.6	95.9	96.7	-0.3	-1.1
Wholesale	32.0	32.2	33.0	0	-1.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.9	18.9	19.4	0	-0.5
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.1	13.3	13.6	-0.2	-0.5
Retail	63.6	63.7	63.7	-0.1	-0.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	19.9	19.9	20.1	0	-0.2
Service	75.0	75.0	74.0	0	+1.0
Government	63.9	63.6	66.9	+0.3	-3.0
Federal	16.1	15.8	17.1	+0.3	-1.0
State & Local	47.8	47.8	49.8	0	-2.0

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Several small industry increases and returns from layoffs were factors in the 1,500 worker (0.4%) addition to Nashville's nonagricultural employment in March. Manufacturing's biggest gain was 900 (29%) in leather--these workers were called back after a temporary layoff. The only other increase of more than 100 was in transportation equipment, where another return from layoff added 200 (2.3%) to that indutry's employment. The sector's only significant decrease occurred in furniture and fixtures which dropped 200 (5.4%) between months. The nonmanufacturing sector reported little activity; its single loss was in service (200, or 0.3%), and only two industries posted increases of more than 100--state and local government added 300 (0.6%) in the local division, while improving weather allowed the construction industry to increase by 200 (1.3%).

OVER THE YEAR Employment is down 10,300 (2.8%) from a year ago, with both sectors suffering net decreases. Significant manufacturing losses include fabricated metal products (600, or 8.5%), furniture and fixtures (500, or 12.5%), and leather (500, or 11.1%). The economy is blamed for the first two decreases, while market saturation is responsible for the leather industry's decline. Nonmanufacturing recorded its biggest loss in retail trade, where employment has fallen 6,000 (7.3%) since last March. Other important decreases came in state and local government (1,700, or 3.2%), construction (1,300, or 7.9%) and finance, insurance and real estate (1,100, or 4.4%). Over the year increases include printing and publishing (200, or 1.8%), services (2,000, or 2.7%), and transportation, communication and public utilities (500, or 2.5%).

UNEMPLOYMENT Discouraged workers were cited as part of the reason for the drop in Nashville's labor force, which lost 2,100 members to total 422,600 in March. Both employment and unemployment totals decreased, lowering the rate 0.2 percentage point to 8.9 percent. A year ago, the rate was 7.2 percent of a labor force with 429,200 members.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings for all Nashville area production workers dropped only $9.52 during March to $320.37. Average weekly hours decreased 1.2 hours while average hourly earnings remained static. All significant movement took place in the nondurable goods sector. The food and kindred products' workers worked much less premium paid overtime causing average hours and earnings to fall. The printing and publishing industry scheduled a shorter workweek but paid higher incentive pay producing decreased average hours and increased average earnings.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

N

	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Changes From Feb. 1982 Net	%	Mar. 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	422.6	424.7	429.2	-2.1	-0.5	-6.6	-1.5
Unemployment	37.5	38.6	30.7	-1.1	-2.8	6.8	22.1
Percent of Labor Force	8.9	9.1	7.2	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	385.1	386.1	398.5	-1.0	-0.3	-13.4	-3.4

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

N

	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981
All Manufacturing	$320.37	$329.89	$282.00	40.6	41.8	40.1	$7.89	$7.89	$7.03
Durable Goods	336.28	338.65	293.93	40.3	40.8	40.1	8.34	8.30	7.33
Nondurable Goods	298.92	317.58	268.54	40.6	42.8	40.2	7.36	7.42	6.68
Food and Kindred Products	[illegible]	356.06	303.25	36.7	42.1	38.9	[illegible]	8.46	7.80
Printing and Publishing	313.12	322.70	283.24	38.8	40.9	38.6	8.07	7.89	7.34

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

N

	TOTAL Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	NON-WHITE Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	VETERAN Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982
New Applications	4,759	5,069	1,935	2,092	1,129	1,185	376	412
Testing	253	292	64	34	33	73	28	85
Enrolled in Training	5	17	3	15	0	6	1	0
Nonagricultural Placement	1,169	1,388	496	680	184	160	285	258
Counseling	468	277	315	152	191	97	56	34

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	Net Change Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981
TOTAL	352.6	351.1	362.9	1.5	-10.3
Manufacturing	[illegible]	79.2	82.5	1.0	-2.4
Durable Goods	[illegible]	41.5	42.6	[illegible]	-1.1
Lumber (except Furniture)	1.7	1.7	1.6	0	0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	3.5	3.7	4.0	-0.2	-0.5
Fabricated Metal Products	6.5	6.6	7.1	-0.1	-0.6
Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.3	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transportation Equipment	8.9	8.7	9.1	0.2	-0.2
All Other	8.3	8.2	8.1	0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	38.7	37.6	39.9	1.1	-1.2
Food Products	6.8	6.9	7.0	[illegible]	-0.2
Textile Mill Products	1.5	1.6	1.7	-0.1	-0.2
Apparel	4.7	4.6	5.0	0.1	-0.3
Printing and Publishing	11.2	11.1	11.0	0.1	0.2
Petroleum and Rubber	1.5	1.5	1.8	0	-0.3
Leather	4.0	3.1	4.5	0.9	-0.5
All Other	6.9	6.8	6.9	0.1	0
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	272.0	280.4	0.2	[illegible]
Construction	15.1	14.9	16.4	0.2	-1.3
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	20.3	20.2	19.8	0.1	0.5
Trade	75.7	75.6	81.7	0.1	-6.0
Wholesale	23.6	23.6	23.6	0	0
Wholesale Durable Goods	14.9	14.9	15.2	0	-0.3
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	8.7	8.7	8.4	0	0.3
Retail	52.1	52.0	58.1	0.1	-6.0
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	23.7	23.7	24.8	0	-1.1
Services and Miscellaneous	[illegible]	76.8	74.7	-0.2	2.0
Government	61.0	60.7	63.0	0.3	-2.0
Federal	9.1	9.1	9.4	0	-0.3
State and Local	51.9	51.6	53.6	0.3	-1.7

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment dropped 400 (0.3%) between February and March, as gains in nonmanufacturing helped counter a 1,300 worker (2.5%) loss in manufacturing. The largest single industry loss occurred in apparel, which fell 400 (8.9%) between months. Other significant declines came in primary and fabricated metal products (300, or 5.7%) and all other durable goods (300, or 2.7%). None of the reporting industries in manufacturing experienced an increase during the month. Nonmanufacturing, on the other hand, had gains in four categories--construction added 500 (9.6%) in a seasonal increase, followed by government (400, or 1.9%), transportation, communication and public utilities (200, or 3.8%), and services (100, or 0.6%). The sector's only decrease occurred in retail trade, which lost 300 (1.3%).

OVER THE YEAR An annual decrease of 6,500 (4.8%) was reported since March, 1981, with both sectors losing employment. Nonmanufacturing posted the biggest net loss (5,100, or 6.1%), as only one of its categories increased--services picked up 100 (0.6%). Significant declines occurred in government (3,900, or 15.2%), construction (500, or 8.1%), and wholesale trade (400, or 7.1%). Major losses in manufacturing included primary and fabricated metals (600, or 10.7%), stone, clay and glass (400, or 21.1%) and apparel (400, or 8.9%). All other durable goods recorded the sector's only increase by adding 700 workers (7%) over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Tri-Cities' labor force lost 600 members (0.3%) between months, dropping to 180,600. The number unemployed decreased even more (1,200, or 5.6%), resulting in a lower unemployment rate--11.1% in March compared to 11.8% in February. A year ago, unemployment was 8.5% of a 183,700 member labor force.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)
1

INDUSTRY	March 1982	Feb. 1982	March 1981	Net Change Feb. 1982	Net Change Mar. 1981
TOTAL	129.2	129.6	135.7	-.4	-6.5
Manufacturing	50.8	52.1	52.2	-1.3	-1.4
Durable Goods	18.6	19.3	19.0	-.7	-.4
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.4	1.4	1.5	0	-.1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.5	1.6	1.9	-.1	-.4
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	5.0	5.3	5.6	-.3	-.6
All Other Durable Goods	10.7	11.0	10.0	-.3	+.7
Nondurable Goods	32.2	32.8	33.2	-.6	-1.0
Food Products	3.2	3.2	3.1	0	+.1
Textile Mill Products	2.7	2.7	2.9	0	-.2
Apparel	4.1	4.5	4.5	-.4	-.4
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.9	6.0	6.1	-.1	-.2
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.3	16.4	16.6	-.1	-.3
Nonmanufacturing	78.4	77.5	83.5	+.9	-5.1
Construction	5.7	5.2	6.2	+.5	-.5
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.4	5.2	5.6	+.2	-.2
Trade	22.9	23.2	23.3	-.3	-.4
Wholesale	5.2	5.2	5.6	0	-.4
Retail	17.7	18.0	17.7	-.3	0
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4.4	4.4	4.5	0	-.1
Services	18.1	18.0	18.0	+.1	+.1
Government	21.8	21.4	25.7	+.4	-3.9
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.2	.2	.3	0	-.1

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)
1

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981
TOTAL	102.6	103.2	107.5	26.6	26.5	28.2
Manufacturing	41.9	43.1	43.3	8.9	9.0	8.9
Durable Goods	14.2	14.9	15.0	4.4	4.4	4.0
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.2	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	.2
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.3	1.4	1.6	.2	.2	.3
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	2.9	3.3	4.0	2.1	2.0	1.6
All Other Durable Goods	8.8	9.0	8.1	1.9	2.0	1.9
Nondurable Goods	27.7	28.2	28.3	4.5	4.6	4.9
Food Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.7
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	.1	.1	.2
Apparel	2.3	2.6	2.4	1.8	1.9	2.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.5	5.6	5.6	.4	.4	.5
All Other Nondurable Goods	15.9	16.0	16.2	.4	.4	.4
Nonmanufacturing	60.7	60.1	64.2	17.7	17.5	19.3
Construction	5.0	4.5	4.9	.7	.7	1.3
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	4.3	4.2	4.4	1.1	1.0	1.2
Trade	16.2	16.6	16.6	6.7	6.6	6.7
Wholesale	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.7
Retail	12.3	12.7	12.7	5.4	5.3	5.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.4	3.4	3.4	.9	.9	1.0
Services	14.9	14.7	14.6	3.2	3.3	3.4
Government	16.8	16.6	20.3	5.0	4.8	5.4
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.1	.1	0	.1	.1	.3

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)
1

	March 1982	February 1982	March 1981	Changes From: Feb. 1982 Net	Feb. 1982 %	Mar. 1981 Net	Mar. 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	180.6	181.2	183.7	-0.6	-0.3	-3.1	-1.7
Unemployment	20.1	21.3	15.6	-1.2	-5.6	+4.5	+28.8
Percent of Labor Force	11.1	11.8	8.5				
Total Employment	160.5	159.9	168.1	+0.6	+0.4	-7.6	-4.5

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)
T

	TENNESSEE PORTION Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	Mar. 1981
Civilian Labor Force	142.6	143.5	144.9	38.0	37.7	38.8
Unemployment	16.7	17.8	12.5	3.4	3.5	3.1
Percent of Labor Force	11.7	12.4	8.6	8.9	9.3	8.0
Total Employment**	125.9	125.7	132.4	34.6	34.2	35.7

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES
T

	TOTAL Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	NON-WHITE Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982	VETERAN Mar. 1982	Feb. 1982
New Applications	1,645	1,541	604	480	63	46	176	184
Testing	174	84	39	15	9	2	8	2
Enrolled in Training	99	50	82	41	4	2	7	8
Nonagricultural Placement	357	406	174	139	27	12	87	102
Counseling	108	84	66	51	6	3	23	16

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
MARCH 1982

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
Group	Index Mar. 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to Mar. 1982 from		Index Mar. 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to Mar. 1982 from	
		March 1981	February 1982		March 1981	February 1982
ALL ITEMS	283.1	6.8	-0.1	282.5	6.5	-0.1
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100)	329.2	-	-	328.5	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	275.6	4.0	-0.1	275.9	3.9	0
HOUSING 1/	306.7	8.5	-0.2	306.2	8.5	-0.2
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	191.1	3.2	1.6	190.5	3.4	1.7
TRANSPORTATION	285.1	4.2	-1.0	286.6	4.4	-1.0
MEDICAL CARE	318.8	12.0	0.8	317.4	10.6	0.8
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	232.8	6.7	0.7	229.5	6.2	0.6
OTHER GOODS & SERV.	252.2	10.3	0.8	249.3	9.9	0.9
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	258.8	3.6	-0.3	259.1	3.6	-0.3
SERVICES	325.5	11.3	0.1	325.8	11.2	0.1
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.353	-6.4	0	$.354	-6.1	0.3
1957-59=$1.00	$.304	-	-	$.304	-	-

1/ Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
SUITE 540 - 1371 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E
ATLANTA, GA 30367
TELEPHONE: 404-881-4418

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TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

CONGRESSIONAL INF. SERV., INC.
4520 EAST-WEST HWY.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014

7/6/82 S7495-2A

The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Data for April 1982

Rates go down again. Unemployment in Tennessee amounted to 10.7 percent in April--a decrease of 1.3 percentage points. The state's labor force dropped 31,100 between months to 2,061,000 members. Historically, the normal decrease between March and April is 0.4 percentage point in Tennessee. U. S. unemployment dropped also, going from March's 9.5 percent to 9.2 percent in April.

Nonag employment rises. A small increase in total nonagricultural employment (800) occurred when nonmanufacturing industries added 6,200, offsetting the loss of 5,400 in manufacturing. Increases were led by the services category (5,800), while government had the biggest decrease (3,000).

Most county rates fall. Seventy-three of the state's ninety-five counties reported a lowered unemployment in April. Davidson County had the lowest rate with 6.3%, followed by Knox and Williamson with 6.7% each. Van Buren's rate of 36.2 percent was the state's worst county unemployment.

Initials, trust fund balance up. Initial claims filed rose a slight 6,029 to end the period with 71,725. Continued weeks claimed dropped 107,798 to 382,943 in April. EB initial claims went up 879 to 6,431, while total EB weeks were down 22,137 to 65,935. The average weekly benefit amount dropped $1 to $85 per week, while the state's trust fund balance added $4 million to total $69.5 million at the end of the report period. Total benefits paid amounted to $33.4 million, of which $30.4 million was paid from the trust fund. First quarter 1982 employer taxes were due in April; they will be credited to the trust fund in April and May as they are received.

CPI shows increase. April's CPI figure was 284.3--a 0.4 percent increase over the March index. The largest percentage increase was in housing maintenance and repair services (1.6%), while the biggest decrease occurred in gasoline prices, which dropped 4.5% between months.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR **ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER**
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

TRUST FUND LEGISLATION PASSED

The proposed Trust Fund Bill has been passed in the Senate (with an amendment) and in the House. The Bill became law on April 23rd when the Governor signed it. All law changes are effective July 1, 1982. It is expected that tightened eligibility and the steps taken to increase the trust fund will avert the threatened insolvency of the UI Trust Fund.

The changes are as follows:

*Base period earnings requirements have been raised from 36 to 40 times the weekly benefit amount.
*In addition to being able and available for work, a claimant must be making an active search for work.
*The reearnings requirement for a claimant discharged due to simple misconduct has been raised from 5 to 10 times the weekly benefit amount.
*The reearnings requirement for a claimant who fails to apply for or accept suitable work has been raised from 5 to 19 times the weekly benefit amount.
*Conditions under which overpayments may be waived are specified.
*Most recent work is defined.
*The 4 existing tables have been replaced with 6 new tables that trigger on when the trust fund is at $50 million intervals.
*The trust fund level will be read twice yearly, and the appropriate tax rate table will be applied. (6 month intervals)
*Negative balance employers (those whose benefit charges exceed their taxes paid) will be required to pay higher taxes.
*A table for governmental tax payers has been established.
*Transfer of experience rating when both governmental and private sector employers are involved is explained. The tax table for the type of employer the successor is will be used. (Private sector table for a private sector successor and governmental table for a governmental successor)

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	Changes From: March 1982 Net	%	April 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	2,061.0	2,092.1	2,101.6	-31.1	-1.5	-40.6	-1.9
Employment 1/	1,840.0	1,841.7	1,918.8	- 1.7	-0.1	-78.8	-4.1
Unemployment	221.0	250.4	182.8	-29.4	-11.7	+38.2	+20.9
Percent of Labor Force	10.7	12.0	8.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	9.3	9.5	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-mangement disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981
All Manufacturing	$272.70	$268.10	$264.80	38.3	38.3	39.7	$7.12	$7.00	$6.67
Durable Goods	282.41	280.98	279.39	38.9	38.7	40.2	7.26	7.26	6.95
Lumber & Wood Products	189.59	195.89	186.81	36.6	37.1	39.0	5.18	5.28	4.79
Furniture & Fixtures	225.79	220.75	207.97	38.4	37.8	38.3	5.88	5.84	5.43
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	[illegible].46	332.80	354.82	45.1	40.0	41.5	7.80	8.32	8.55
Primary Metal Products	406.13	393.09	363.10	39.7	40.4	40.3	10.23	9.73	9.01
Fabricated Metal Products	292.04	291.90	296.67	39.2	39.5	40.8	7.45	7.39	7.27
Machinery, Incl. Elect.	271.27	270.72	275.40	38.1	38.4	40.5	7.12	7.05	6.80
Instru. & Related Prod.	229.05	223.94	221.51	36.3	34.4	37.8	6.31	6.51	5.86
Nondurable Goods	264.60	257.26	252.06	37.8	38.0	39.2	7.00	6.77	6.43
Food & Kindred Products	296.21	276.43	262.55	39.6	38.5	39.6	7.48	7.18	6.63
Textile Mill Products	209.76	200.74	200.04	38.0	36.9	39.3	5.52	5.44	5.09
Apparel	169.13	170.17	167.61	34.8	35.6	36.2	4.86	4.78	4.63
Paper & Allied Products	390.08	383.11	341.09	45.2	44.6	41.8	8.63	8.59	8.16
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	367.43	357.60	359.80	40.2	40.0	41.5	9.14	8.94	8.67
Rubber & Plastic Products	304.51	282.00	287.23	38.4	37.5	40.8	7.93	7.52	7.04
Leather & Leather Products	167.96	187.25	198.86	32.3	37.1	39.3	5.20	5.02	5.06

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	NON-WHITE Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	VETERAN Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982
New Applications	19,96[illegible]	23,186	8,186	9,499	5,714	5,919	3,373	3,887
Testing	1,000	1,414	292	401	178	319	83	117
Enrolled in Training	778	687	631	589	116	138	70	78
Nonagricultural Placement	6,652	6,229	2,955	2,980	1,489	1,427	1,147	1,083
Counseling	3,720	2,401	1,221	1,654	596	878	257	419

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	Net Change March 1982 To April 1982	April 1981 To April 1982
TOTAL	1,720.8	1,720.0	1,751.5	+ .8	-30.7
Manufacturing	482.2	487.6	507.1	-5.4	-24.9
Durable Goods	212.6	217.0	225.0	-4.4	-12.4
Lumber	16.4	16.3	17.5	+ .1	- 1.1
Furniture and Fixtures	22.1	22.3	22.5	- .2	- .4
Stone, Clay & Glass	13.5	13.7	14.5	- .2	- 1.0
Primary Metal Industries	17.4	17.9	19.4	- .5	- 2.0
Fabricated Metal Products	27.7	27.9	31.2	- .2	- 3.5
Non-Electrical Machinery	34.5	36.1	36.9	-1.6	- 2.4
Electrical Machinery	42.0	41.8	40.6	+ .2	+ 1.4
Transportation Equipment	20.9	22.7	24.2	-1.8	- 3.3
Precision Instruments & Ordnance	7.6	7.8	8.0	- .2	- .4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.5	10.7	10.5	- .2	0
Nondurable Goods	269.6	270.6	282.1	-1.0	-12.5
Food Products	37.2	37.2	37.1	0	+ .1
Meat Products	6.8	6.8	7.1	0	- .3
Dairy Products	3.8	3.8	4.1	0	- .3
Tobacco	1.3	1.3	1.5	0	- .2
Textile Mills	25.7	25.2	27.1	+ .5	- 1.4
Knitting Mills	11.7	11.9	12.4	- .2	- .7
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.0	1.8	2.5	+ .2	- .5
Apparel	64.3	66.4	69.1	-2.1	- 4.8
Paper	18.3	18.4	17.6	- .1	+ .7
Printing & Publishing	28.3	28.2	27.6	+ .1	+ .7
Chemicals	56.9	57.5	58.7	- .6	- 1.8
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	22.6	22.8	24.2	- .2	- 1.6
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	.4	.4	.7	0	- .3
Rubber	19.8	18.3	21.5	+1.5	- 1.7
Leather	17.4	17.7	21.2	- .3	- 3.8
Nonmanufacturing	1,238.6	1,232.4	1,244.4	+6.2	- 5.8
Mining	10.7	10.6	10.0	+ .1	+ .7
Construction	85.2	82.4	75.0	+2.8	+10.2
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	82.0	83.2	85.5	-1.2	- 3.5
Trade	365.7	364.4	371.9	+1.3	- 6.2
Wholesale Trade	104.8	105.5	108.8	- .7	- 4.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	60.1	60.4	62.7	- .3	- 2.6
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	44.7	45.1	46.1	- .4	- 1.4
Retail Trade	260.9	258.9	263.1	+2.0	- 2.2
Retail General Merchandise	38.5	38.1	38.2	+ .4	+ .3
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	76.4	76.0	78.3	+ .4	- 1.9
Banking	26.6	26.6	26.4	0	+ .2
Insurance Carriers	18.8	18.8	19.4	0	- .6
Services	115.5	109.7	101.0	+5.8	+14.5
Government	303.1	306.1	322.7	-3.0	-19.6
Federal	68.7	69.6	77.6	- .9	- 8.9
State & Local	234.4	236.5	245.1	-2.1	-10.7

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural employment declined by 200 (0.1%) from March to April, with the loss split between the two sectors. The manufacturing sector showed little activity--losses of 100 each were reported by primary metals, printing and publishing and all other nondurable goods. The only increase was one of 200 (1.8%) in textile mill products; it is a seasonal addition to that industry's employment. Among nonmanufacturing categories, finance, insurance and real estate showed the biggest increase, rising 200 (2.1%) between months. Mining (100, or 9.1%) had the only other increase. Losses were headlined by retail trade (200, or 2.1%), and followed by service and state and local government, which dropped 100 each.

OVER THE YEAR Chattanooga's nonag employment is down 2,700 (1.6%) since April, 1981, as both sectors report reduced employment over the year. Manufacturing had the biggest net loss (1,600, or 3.3%) with all but three of its industries showing employment declines. The biggest decrease occurred in fabricated metal products (600, or 8.2%) which is related to the housing industry. Another significant loss was reported by primary metals (500, or 11.4%) whose products are tied to the auto industry. Annual increases were recorded by food products (200, or 3.8%) and paper products (100, or 9.1%). Among nonmanufacturing industries the biggest increase was in state and local government (200, or 0.8%) which added health and education personnel. Mining was the only other category to raise its employment level--100 workers (9.1%) were added there over the year. Federal government showed the biggest nonmanufacturing loss (900, or 9.7%); completed construction projects caused most of this decrease.

UNEMPLOYMENT The civilian labor force declined by 3,800 members (1.9%) between March and April, dropping to 199,100. Most of the decrease came from the unemployment total (2,900, or 12.3%), which had the effect of lowering the rate from 11.6 percent to 10.3 percent in April. A year ago, 8.3 percent of the 199,500 member labor force was unemployed.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Chattanooga area production workers gained $3.18 in average weekly earnings this month after having lost $3.89 last month. Although average weekly hours fell 0.1 hour, average hourly earnings increased $.10. The durable goods sector posted little change--stone, clay and glass industries had a longer workweek while iron and steel foundries reported a 2.1 hour shorter workweek. The largest industry change was in the nondurable goods sector, where paper and allied products workers worked less premium paid overtime.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	Changes From: March 1982 To April 1982 Net	%	April 1981 To April 1982 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	199.1	202.9	199.5	-3.8	-1.9	- .4	- .2
Unemployment	20.6	23.5	16.6	-2.9	-12.3	4.0	24.1
Percent of Labor Force	10.3	11.6	8.3	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	178.5	179.4	182.9	- .9	- .5	-4.4	-2.4

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981
Manufacturing	$267.86	$264.62	$260.09	38.7	38.8	40.2	$6.92	$6.82	$6.47
Durable Goods	292.97	294.12	281.39	38.6	38.7	39.8	7.59	7.60	7.07
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	330.72	318.10	338.52	39.0	37.6	39.5	8.48	8.46	8.57
Iron & Steel Foundries	277.13	285.19	254.60	37.4	39.5	38.0	7.41	7.22	6.70
Fabricated Metal Products	371.05	369.15	351.12	41.0	40.7	41.8	9.05	9.07	8.40
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	257.38	266.68	291.18	33.6	34.5	42.2	7.66	7.73	6.90
Nondurable Goods	249.62	243.90	243.01	38.7	38.9	40.3	6.45	6.27	6.03
Textile Mill Products	217.35	210.00	209.07	40.4	39.4	41.4	5.38	5.33	5.05
Knitting Mills	174.24	180.21	174.78	36.0	37.7	39.1	4.84	4.78	4.47
Paper & Allied Products	299.62	332.88	304.06	41.1	43.8	43.5	7.29	7.60	6.99
Chemicals & Allied Products	366.44	333.98	369.28	38.9	38.3	42.3	9.42	8.72	8.73

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	NON-WHITE Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	VETERANS Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982
New Applications	1,147	1,685	430	719	270	402	137	179
Testing	58	193	19	76	15	24	7	24
Enrolled in Training	9	16	8	14	2	5	0	1
Nonagricultural Placement	296	212	148	98	40	34	78	39
Counseling	165	184	121	153	43	68	23	24

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	Net Change March 1982 To April 1982	April 1981 To April 1982
TOTAL	167.3	167.5	170.0	-.2	-2.7
Manufacturing	47.5	47.6	49.1	-.1	-1.6
Durable Goods	20.0	20.1	21.6	-.1	-1.6
Lumber (except furniture)	.6	.6	.7	0	- .1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.7	1.7	1.8	0	- .1
Primary Metals	3.9	4.0	4.4	-.1	- .5
Fabricated Metal Prod.	6.7	6.7	7.3	0	- .6
Machinery (except elec.)	2.8	2.8	3.0	0	- .2
All Other	4.3	4.3	4.4	0	- .1
Nondurable Goods	27.5	27.5	27.5	0	0
Food Products	5.4	5.4	5.2	0	+ .2
Textile Mill Products	11.4	11.2	11.4	+.2	0
Knitting Mills	2.9	2.9	3.0	0	- .1
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	- .1
Paper Products	1.2	1.2	1.1	0	+ .1
Printing and Publishing	1.6	1.7	1.6	-.1	0
Chemicals	5.3	5.3	5.4	0	- .1
All Other	1.5	1.6	1.6	-.1	- .1
Nonmanufacturing	119.8	119.9	120.9	-.1	-1.1
Mining	1.2	1.1	1.1	+.1	+ .1
Construction	5.8	5.8	5.9	0	- .1
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.6	7.6	7.7	0	- .1
Trade	33.9	34.1	34.1	-.2	- .2
Wholesale Trade	8.4	8.4	8.5	0	- .1
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.3	0	0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.2	0	- .1
Retail Trade	25.5	25.7	25.6	-.2	- .1
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9.8	9.6	9.8	+.2	0
Service	29.1	29.2	29.2	-.1	- .1
Government	32.4	32.5	33.1	-.1	- .7
Federal	8.4	8.4	9.3	0	- .9
State and Local	24.0	24.1	23.8	-.1	+ .2

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT World's Fair employees made up much of the 2,000 worker (1.0%) increase in nonagricultural employment between March and April, as total employment reached 205,800 persons. The largest single increase occurred in retail trade, which went up 1,700 (5.3%) over the month. Other major increases were recorded by services (700, or 2.0%) and state and local government (400, or 1.1%), both in the nonmanufacturing sector. The only manufacturing additions were in lumber (200, or 1.8%) and printing and publishing (100 or 5.2%). The sector's biggest loss was suffered by the apparel industry, which dropped 400 (5.7%). Nonmanufacturing losses included transportation, communication and public utilities (200, or 2.5%), wholesale durable goods (200, or 2.6%) and federal government (200, or 1.8%).

OVER THE YEAR Nonag employment is up 2,200 (1.1%) from the April, 1981 figure as a large jump in nonmanufacturing employment made up for the loss of 3,500 (6.8%) in the manufacturing sector. The largest single decrease occurred in all other nondurables, which dropped 1,300 (6.3%). Apparel also suffered a significant loss, falling 1,200 (15.4%) from its year-ago total. Nonmanufacturing's biggest loss was in transportation, communication and public utilities (500, or 6.0%). The sector's only other decrease was reported by wholesale nondurable goods trade, down 200 (4.8%) over the year. Increases were limited to lumber (200, or 18.2%) and nonelectrical machinery (100, or 5.6%) in the manufacturing sector. Significant nonmanufacturing increases included retail trade (2,500, or 8.0%), service (1,700, or 5.1%) and state and local government (1,200, or 3.3%).

UNEMPLOYMENT The Knoxville SMSA labor force lost 4,500 persons (2.0%) to register 226,100 members in April. Total employment, however, added 400 during the month. The combined effects of these movements lowered the unemployment rate from 9.1 percent in March to April's 7.1 percent. Last year, the rate was 7.5 percent of a 227,600 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings increased $7.02 due to an increase in average weekly hours (1.2hours), and a decrease in average hourly earnings ($.07). Again, activity in the nondurable goods sector was predominate. Due to a small layoff of higher paid production workers, food and kindred products posted a 4.9 hour increase in average hours and a $.03 reduction in earnings. More incentive pay and a longer scheduled workweek led to apparel production workers gaining 4.9 hours per week and $.06 per hour.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

*	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	Changes From: March 1982 Net	March 1982 %	April 1981 Net	April 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	226.1	230.6	227.6	-4.5	-2.0	-1.5	-0.7
Unemployment	16.1	21.0	17.1	-4.9	-23.3	-1.0	-5.8
Percent of Labor Force	7.1	9.1	7.5	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	210.0	209.6	210.5	+0.4	+0.2	-0.5	-0.2

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

*	TOTAL Apr. 1982	TOTAL Mar. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Mar. 1982	NON-WHITE Apr. 1982	NON-WHITE Mar. 1982	VETERAN Apr. 1982	VETERAN Mar. 1982
New Applications	1,998	2,860	1,217	1,239	394	365	342	261
Testing	71	77	36	11	13	7	4	3
Enrolled in Training	8	10	4	10	3	1	1	0
Nonagricultural Placement	1,752	742	807	368	257	81	214	143
Counseling	178	285	87	165	12	45	19	81

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

K	Average Weekly Earnings Apr. 1982	Average Weekly Earnings Mar. 1982	Average Weekly Earnings Apr. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Apr. 1982	Average Weekly Hours Mar. 1982	Average Weekly Hours Apr. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Apr. 1982	Average Hourly Earnings Mar. 1982	Average Hourly Earnings Apr. 1981
All Manufacturing	$317.15	$310.11	$293.60	39.3	38.1	40.0	$8.07	$8.14	$7.34
Durable Goods	356.45	362.98	335.38	39.3	39.8	40.8	9.07	9.12	8.22
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	475.02	500.16	351.49	45.5	46.7	41.4	10.44	10.71	8.49
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	311.64	318.57	289.95	42.0	43.7	41.9	7.42	7.29	6.92
Nondurable Goods	291.65	278.24	271.66	39.2	37.0	39.6	7.44	7.52	6.86
Food & Kindred Products	282.50	253.08	260.48	45.2	40.3	44.0	6.25	6.28	5.92
Textile Mill Products	174.10	172.40	185.02	35.1	35.4	39.2	4.96	4.87	4.72
Apparel & Other Tex. Prod.	213.00	183.48	196.94	37.9	33.0	37.3	5.62	5.56	5.28

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

K INDUSTRY	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	Net Change March 1982 to April 1982	Net Change April 1981 to April 1982
TOTAL	205.8	203.8	203.6	+2.0	+2.2
Manufacturing	48.2	48.9	51.7	- .7	-3.5
Durable Goods	14.0	14.0	14.5	0	- .5
Lumber (except furniture)	1.3	1.1	1.1	+ .2	+ .2
Furniture and Fixtures	.5	.5	.7	0	- .2
Stone, Clay and Glass	.8	.9	1.0	- .1	- .2
Machinery (except elec.)	1.9	1.9	1.8	0	+ .1
All Other	9.5	9.6	9.9	- .1	- .4
Nondurable Goods	34.2	34.9	37.2	- .7	-3.0
Food Products	3.9	4.0	4.3	- .1	- .4
Textile Mill Products	2.4	2.5	2.5	- .1	- .1
Apparel	6.6	7.0	7.8	- .4	-1.2
Printing and Publishing	2.0	1.9	2.0	+ .1	0
All Other	19.3	19.5	20.6	- .2	-1.3
Nonmanufacturing	157.6	154.9	151.9	+2.7	+5.7
Mining	1.6	1.5	1.6	+ .1	0
Construction	10.5	10.3	9.7	+ .2	+ .8
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	7.8	8.0	8.3	- .2	- .5
Trade	45.2	43.6	42.9	+1.6	+2.3
Wholesale	11.6	11.7	11.8	- .1	- .2
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.6	7.8	7.6	- .2	0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.0	3.9	4.2	+ .1	- .2
Retail	33.6	31.9	31.1	+1.7	+2.5
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.9	8.8	8.8	+ .1	+ .1
Service	35.0	34.3	33.3	+ .7	+1.7
Government	48.6	48.4	47.3	+ .2	+1.3
Federal	10.8	11.0	10.7	- .2	+ .1
State & Local	37.8	37.4	36.6	+ .4	+1.2

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT The recall of 1,200 workers from a layoff in all other nondurable goods helped to increase total nonagricultural employment by 1,800 (0.5%) between March and April. The only other manufacturing increase was in furniture and fixtures, which added 100 (3.7%) due to a higher volume of business. In the sector's only other employment activity, fabricated metal products (1.9%), all other durable goods (1.7%) and food products (1.1%) lost 100 employees each. Among nonmanufacturing industries service reported the biggest change, adding 700 (0.9%) in a seasonal increase. Other seasonal gains came in retail trade (300, or 0.5%) and construction (200, or 1.5%). Losses were limited to transportation, communication and public utilities (0.8%) and government (0.3%), which dropped 200 each during the month.

OVER THE YEAR A poor economy is the reason behind the net loss of 7,300 (2.0%) jobs in the SMSA since April, 1981. The largest single industry numerical decrease was recorded by state and local government, which dropped 2,000 (4.0%). Other major declines included nonelectrical machinery with a loss of 1,600 (28.6%) primarily from one reporter, federal government (1,300, or 7.5%) which is coping with budget cuts, wholesale trade (1,100, or 3.3%), transportation, communication and public utilities (1,000, or 3.6%). Only four industries reported annual increases--services (1,300, or 1.7%) and retail trade (600, or 0.9%) in the nonmanufacturing sector, and apparel (200, or 10.0%) and printing and publishing (100, or 2.4%) in manufacturing. All these industries reported increased business activity during the year as the reason for their employment additions.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Memphis area labor force lost 7,300 members (1.8%) between March and April, ending the reporting period with 394,800 persons. Most of these individuals (6,700) dropped out of the total number unemployed. This enabled the unemployment rate to show a decrease of 1.5 percentage points to 8.1 percent in April. A year ago, unemployment was 7.6 percent of the 406,100 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Memphis regained some of last month's $17.60 drop with a $9.21 increase in April average weekly earnings. Average weekly hours did decrease 0.3 hour, but average hourly earnings increased $.29, offsetting the $.27 loss in March. The durable goods industries posted a 1.0 hour drop in average hours and a $.02 increase in average earnings. A shorter scheduled workweek in several industries caused this decrease. In the nondurable goods sector, average hours and earnings increased 0.2 hour and $.46, respectively, due to more business in the food industry.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	Changes From: March 1982 Net	March 1982 %	April 1981 Net	April 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	394.8	402.1	406.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	32.0	38.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	8.1	9.6	7.6	[illegible]			
Total Employment	362.8	363.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981
All Manufacturing	$302.99	[illegible]	$292.19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber & Wood Products	198.29	197.99	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture & Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food & Kindred Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper & Allied Products	389.02	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals & Allied Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	NON-WHITE Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	VETERAN Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982
New Applications	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Testing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enrolled in Training	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonagricultural Placement	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Counseling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	Net Change March 1982	Net Change April 1981
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+1.8	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+1.0	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber (except furniture)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sawmills & Planing Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonelectrical Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electrical Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bakery Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing and Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Service	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State & Local	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Area nonagricultural employment rose 1,800 (0.5%) between March and April, as nonmanufacturing gains more than made up for a 700 worker (0.9%) loss to manufacturing during the month. The largest of the widespread decreases was in transportation equipment (300, or 3.3%), which is especially vulnerable to economic fluctuations. Increases of 100 each were recorded by furniture and fixtures (2.9%), textile mills products (6.7%) and petroleum and rubber products (2.9%). In the nonmanufacturing sector, there were only two decreases, each totaling 100--transportation, communication and public utilities (0.5%) and wholesale nondurable goods trade (1.2%). Retail trade, on the other hand, added 1,400 employees (2.7%) to accommodate the year's second-busiest buying season--Easter. Other significant increases occurred in services (700, or 0.9%) and construction (500, or 3.3%).

OVER THE YEAR Total nonag employment is down 11,900 (3.3%) from the year-ago figure, as both sectors suffered employment losses. Manufacturing had the biggest percentage loss (3,900, or 4.7%), with transportation equipment (900, or 9.4%) again heading up the losers. Machinery (800, or 6.3%) and leather (600, or 13.3%) also dropped significantly. Sector increases were limited to lumber (300, or (21.4%), all other durables (200, or 2.5%) and printing and publishing (100, or 0.9%). Nonmanufacturing posted only two increases--services (1,400, or 1.8%) continues to benefit from strong demands in the personal, medical and educational categories, while federal government increased slightly also (100, or 1.1%). The trade industry's loss of 5,400 (6.6%) led the decreases; other major losses were reported by state and local government (1,600, or 3.0%) and construction (1,500, or 8.7%).

UNEMPLOYMENT April's labor force, at 417,700, is 4,300 persons (1.0%) under the March figure. Of the total, 3,400 came from the unemployed figure, lowering the area unemployment rate 0.8 percentage point to 8.1 percent. In April, 1981, the rate was 6.6 percent of a 431,700 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly hours for all production workers fell 0.5 hour during April after having fallen 1.2 hours in March. Average hourly earnings gained $.08 after having remained static last month. The total effect was a $.72 decrease in average weekly earnings. There was little activity in the durable goods sector, where hours fell 0.1 hour and earnings increased $.07 per hour. In the nondurable goods sector, the food industry worked more premium paid overtime causing earnings to rise $.10 per hour. Hours dropped .9 hour due to shorter workweeks posted by other nondurable goods industries.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

N	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	Changes From: March 1982 Net	%	April 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	417.7	422.0	431.7	-4.3	-1.0	-14.0	-3.2
Unemployment	34.0	37.4	28.5	-3.4	-9.1	+5.5	+19.3
Percent of Labor Force	8.1	8.9	6.6	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	383.7	384.6	403.2	-0.9	-0.2	-19.5	-4.8

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

N	Average Weekly Earnings Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	Apr. 1981
All Manufacturing	$315.61	$316.33	$286.08	39.9	40.4	39.9	$7.91	$7.83	$7.17
Durable Goods	328.78	326.80	304.09	39.9	40.0	40.6	8.24	8.17	7.49
Nondurable Goods	300.00	302.66	263.92	40.0	40.9	39.1	7.50	7.40	6.75
Food & Kindred Products	353.01	324.62	312.83	41.0	39.1	39.8	8.61	8.26	7.86
Printing & Publishing	340.17	313.50	277.11	40.4	38.8	37.6	8.42	8.08	7.37

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

N	TOTAL Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	NON-WHITE Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982	VETERAN Apr. 1982	Mar. 1982
New Applications	3,672	4,759	1,482	1,935	908	1,129	224	336
Testing	112	253	26	64	16	33	10	28
Enrolled in Training	10	5	3	3	3	0	5	1
Nonagricultural Placement	944	1,169	445	496	236	284	233	285
Counseling	289	468	199	315	106	191	45	56

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

N INDUSTRY	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	Net Change March 1982	April 1981
TOTAL	353.1	351.3	365.0	1.8	-11.9
Manufacturing	78.3	79.0	82.2	-0.7	- 3.9
Durable Goods	40.6	41.1	42.7	-0.5	- 2.1
Lumber (except furniture)	1.7	1.7	1.4	0	0.3
Furniture & Fixtures	3.6	3.5	4.0	0.1	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	6.4	6.5	6.9	-0.1	- 0.5
Machinery	12.0	12.1	12.8	-0.1	- 0.8
Transportation Equipment	8.7	9.0	9.6	-0.3	- 0.9
All Other	8.2	8.1	8.0	-0.1	0.2
Nondurable Goods	37.7	37.9	39.5	-0.2	- 1.8
Food Products	6.8	6.8	6.9	0	- 0.1
Textiles Mill Products	1.6	1.5	1.7	0.1	- 0.1
Apparel	4.5	4.7	4.8	-0.2	- 0.3
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.1	10.9	-0.1	0.1
Petroleum and Rubber	3.6	3.5	3.9	0.1	- 0.3
Leather	3.9	4.0	4.5	-0.1	- 0.6
All Other	6.3	6.3	6.8	0	- 0.5
Nonmanufacturing	274.8	272.3	282.8	2.5	-8.0
Construction	15.7	15.2	17.2	0.5	-1.5
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	19.8	19.9	19.9	-0.1	-0.1
Trade	76.7	75.4	82.1	1.3	-5.4
Wholesale	23.1	23.2	23.9	-0.1	-0.8
Wholesale Durable Goods	14.8	14.8	15.3	0	-0.5
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	8.3	8.4	8.6	-0.1	-0.3
Retail	53.6	52.2	58.2	1.4	-4.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	23.8	23.8	24.7	0	-0.9
Service and Miscellaneous	77.5	76.8	76.1	0.7	1.4
Government	61.3	61.2	62.8	0.1	-1.5
Federal	9.3	9.2	9.2	0.1	0.1
State and Local	52.0	52.0	53.6	0	-1.6

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT An additional 900 nonmanufacturing workers offset the loss of 300 manufacturing jobs between March and April, resulting in a net increase of 600 (0.5%) to total nonagricultural employment for the month. The manufacturing sector had only one increase--all other nondurable goods went up 100 (0.6%). Decreases included all other durable goods, down 200 (1.9%), and food products (3.1%) and apparel (2.4%) which dropped 100 each. Construction employment, up 500 (8.8%), is responsible for a large portion of the nonmanufacturing increase; other gains occurred in finance, insurance and real estate (200, or 4.7%) and services (200, or 1.1%). All other nonmanufacturing industries posted zero employment change during the month.

OVER THE YEAR Total nonag employment dropped 6,800 workers (5.0%) over the year, falling to 129,800 employees. There were only four increases among all nonag industries--manufacturing picked up 600 (6.1%) in all other durables and 100 (3.3%) in food products, while nonmanufacturing added 100 (2.3%) to the finance, insurance and real estate tally, and 200 (1.1%) to the services total. Major decreases included 3,900 (15.2%) in government--caused by a drop in TVA construction--and primary metals and fabricated metal products, down 1,000 (16.7%) in a slump related to the auto industry. Other significant losses were reported by apparel (600, or 13.0%), stone, clay and glass (400, or 21.1%), trade (500, or 2.1%) and construction (400, or 7.1%).

UNEMPLOYMENT This month's labor force totaled 177,500--a decrease of 3,300 (1.8%) during the one-month period. Employment fell 1,400 (0.9%), and unemployment 1,900 (9.5%), dropping the rate 0.9 percentage point to 10.2 percent. In April, 1981, unemployment was 8.1 percent of a 184,200 member labor force.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	Net Change March 1982	Net Change April 1981
TOTAL	129.8	129.2	136.6	+ .6	- 6.8
Manufacturing	50.5	50.8	52.6	- .3	- 2.1
Durable Goods	18.4	18.6	19.3	- .2	- .9
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.4	1.4	1.5	0	- .1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.5	1.5	1.9	0	- .4
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	5.0	5.0	6.0	0	- 1.0
All Other Durable Goods	10.5	10.7	9.9	- .2	+ .6
Nondurable Goods	32.1	32.2	33.3	- .1	- 1.2
Food Products	3.1	3.2	3.0	- .1	+ .1
Textile Mill Products	2.7	2.7	2.9	0	- .2
Apparel	4.0	4.1	4.6	- .1	- .6
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.9	5.9	6.1	0	- .2
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.4	16.3	16.7	+ .1	- .3
Nonmanufacturing	79.3	78.4	84.0	+ .9	- 4.7
Construction	6.2	5.7	6.6	+ .5	- .4
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.4	5.4	5.6	0	- .2
Trade	22.9	22.9	23.4	0	- .5
Wholesale	5.2	5.2	5.6	0	- .4
Retail	17.7	17.7	17.8	0	- .1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4.5	4.3	4.4	+ .2	+ .1
Services	18.3	18.1	18.1	+ .2	+ .2
Government	21.8	21.8	25.7	0	- 3.9
All Other Nonmanufacturing	.2	.2	.2	0	0

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	April 1982	March 1982	April 1981	Changes From: March 1982 Net	March 1982 %	April 1982 Net	April 1982 %
Civilian Labor Force	177.5	180.8	184.2	-3.3	-1.8	-6.7	-3.6
Unemployment	18.1	20.0	15.0	-1.9	-9.5	+3.1	+20.7
Percent of Labor Force	10.2	11.1	8.1				
Total Employment	159.4	160.8	169.2	-1.4	-0.9	-9.8	-5.8

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Apr. 1982	TOTAL Mar. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1982	DISADVANTAGED Mar. 1982	NON-WHITE Apr. 1982	NON-WHITE Mar. 1982	VETERAN Apr. 1982	VETERAN Mar. 1982
New Applications	1,352	1,654	531	604	47	63	116	176
Testing	50	174	18	39	3	9	2	8
Enrolled in Training	57	99	56	82	7	4	10	7
Nonagricultural Placement	337	357	135	174	20	27	77	87
Counseling	69	108	34	68	2	6	29	21

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION April 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION March 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION April 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION April 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION March 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION April 1981
TOTAL	103.0	102.6	107.7	26.8	26.6	28.9
Manufacturing	41.6	41.9	43.3	8.9	8.9	9.3
Durable Goods	13.9	14.2	14.9	4.5	4.4	4.4
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.2	1.2	1.2	.2	.2	.3
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.2	1.3	1.8	.1	.2	.1
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	2.9	2.9	4.0	2.1	2.1	2.0
All Other Durable Goods	8.6	8.8	8.1	1.9	1.9	1.8
Nondurable Goods	27.7	27.7	28.4	4.4	4.5	4.9
Food Products	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.7
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	.1	.1	.2
Apparel	2.2	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.8	2.0
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.5	5.5	5.6	.4	.4	.5
All Other Nondurable Goods	16.0	15.9	16.2	.4	.4	.5
Nonmanufacturing	61.4	60.7	64.4	17.9	17.7	19.6
Construction	5.5	5.0	5.2	.7	.7	1.4
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	4.3	4.3	4.3	1.1	1.1	1.3
Trade	16.2	16.2	16.6	6.7	6.7	6.8
Wholesale	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.3	1.3	1.7
Retail	12.3	12.3	12.7	5.4	5.4	5.1
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.6	3.4	3.4	.9	.9	1.0
Services	15.0	14.9	14.5	3.3	3.2	3.6
Government	16.8	16.8	20.3	5.0	5.0	5.4
All Other Nonmanufacturing	0	.1	.1	.2	.1	.1

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	TENNESSEE PORTION April 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION March 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION April 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION April 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION March 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION April 1981
Civilian Labor Force	140.2	142.9	145.3	37.3	37.9	38.9
Unemployment	15.2	16.7	12.0	2.9	3.3	3.0
Percent of Labor Force	10.8	11.7	8.3	7.8	8.7	7.7
Total Employment**	125.0	126.2	133.3	34.4	34.6	35.9

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
APRIL 1982

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
Group	Index April 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to April 1982 from		Index April 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to April 1982 from	
		April 1981	March 1982		April 1981	March 1982
ALL ITEMS	284.3	6.6	0.4	283.7	6.3	0.4
ALL ITEMS (1975-59=100)	330.6	-	-	329.9	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	276.5	4.1	0.3	276.8	4.0	0.3
HOUSING 1/	309.4	8.6	0.9	309.2	8.8	1.0
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	191.9	3.0	0.4	191.2	2.8	0.4
TRANSPORTATION	282.9	2.8	-0.8	284.3	2.9	- 0.8
MEDICAL CARE	321.7	12.1	0.9	320.2	10.8	0.9
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	233.9	6.7	0.5	230.5	6.2	0.4
OTHER GOODS & SERV.	253.8	10.4	0.6	250.9	10.1	0.6
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	258.9	3.2	0	259.2	3.2	0
SERVICES	328.4	11.2	0.9	329.1	11.2	1.0
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR"						
1967=$1.00	$.352	-6.1	-0.3	$.352	- 6.1	-0.6
1957-59=$1.00	$.302	-	-	$.303	-	-

1/Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
SUITE 540 - 1371 PEACHTREE STREET, N. E.
ATLANTA, GA 30367
TELEPHONE: 404-881-4418

Authorization No. 0048 Lewisburg Tribune, Inc. 3160

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

CONGRESSIONAL INF. SERV., INC.
4520 EAST-WEST HWY.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014

8/3/82 5749 2

The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Data for May 1982

Employment increase lowers rate. Tennessee's May labor force, at 2,085,100, is up 14,500 from the April revised total. Employment rose even more--at 1,864,100, an additional 15,100 persons were employed this month over last month's total. Correspondingly, the unemployment rate dropped 0.1 percentage point to 10.6 percent. The U. S. unemployment rate also fell 0.1 percentage point; it registered 9.1 percent in May.

Nonagricultural ups and downs. Statewide nonag employment, down a slight 3,300 (0.2%) from last month to 1,728,000, suffered its biggest losses in government (3,700), construction (3,400) and leather manufacturing (3,000). Major increases in services (5,700), retail trade (2,000) and transportation, communication, public utilities (1,200) helped offset these and other industries' decreases.

Knox reports lowest rate. The Knox County unemployment rate dropped 0.7 percentage point to 6.0 percent, giving it the state's lowest unemployment in May. Close behind were Williamson (6.4%) and Davidson (6.5%) counties. The month's highest rates were recorded by Van Buren (39.4%) and Stewart (31.0%) counties.

Initial, continued and EB claims drop. Initial claims in May numbered 52,335--a decrease of 19,390 since April. Continued weeks claimed dropped 60,357 during the month to 322,586. Initial EB claims were down 444 to 5,987, while total EB weeks fell 14,305 to 51,630. Claimants received an average weekly benefit of $87, up $2 from the April average. Trust fund collections for May amounted to $55.8 million, while interest on the balance added another $2.9 million to the total. Subtracted from the fund was $27.4 million in benefits paid, leaving a balance of $101.0 million .

CPI up again. The Consumer Price Index posted a total increase of 1.0 percent between months, climbing to 287.1 in May. The biggest increases were in piped gas and electricity (2.9%), home purchase costs (2.6%) and used cars (2.2%). Major decreases included women and girls apparel (1.1%) and other apparel commodities (0.5%).

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR **ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER**

For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

1982-83 ELIGIBLE LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

Effective June 1, 1982, the U. S. Dept. of Labor issued the new Labor Surplus Area listing. This listing will remain in effect through May 31, 1983. Included in the nationwide count are 67 Tennessee counties, which qualified by having unemployment rates at least 1.20 times the national rate during the reference period (January, 1980 through December 1981). Employers located in eligible labor surplus areas who meet Dept. of Labor criteria are entitled to preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts. The purpose of this preference procedure is to guide a portion of the government's procurement dollars into areas of severe economic need (as evidenced by high unemployment rates). In addition to the annual listings of qualified labor surplus area counties in each state, the Dept. of Labor classifies SMSAs into Labor Supply categories each quarter. The labor supply classifications are prepared for analytical purposes only and cannot be used in determining Federal contract preference. All Tennessee SMSAs are currently classified as having a moderate surplus of labor, based on unemployment rates between 6.0 and 8.9 percent during the reference period (October through December, 1981).

Below is a listing of Tennessee's 67 eligible Labor Surplus Area counties for the period from June 1, 1982, to May 31, 1983:

Bedford
Bledsoe
Campbell
Cannon
Carroll
Chester
Claiborne
Clarksville*
Clay
Cocke
Crockett
Cumberland
DeKalb
Decatur
Dickson
Dyer
Fayette
Fentress
Franklin
Gibson
Grainger
Greene
Grundy
Hamblen
Hancock
Hardeman
Hardin
Haywood
Henderson
Henry
Hickman
Houston
Humphreys
Jackson
Jefferson
Lake

Lauderdale
Lawrence
Lewis
Lincoln
Loudon
Macon
Maury
McMinn
McNairy
Meigs
Monroe
Morgan
Obion
Overton
Perry
Pickett
Polk
Putnam
Rhea
Roane
Scott
Sequatchie
Sevier
Stewart
Unicoi
Union
Van Buren
Weakley
Warren
Wayne
White

*The Balance of Montgomery County does not qualify as a Labor Surplus Area, but the City of Clarksville does qualify.

--From Area Trends in Employment & Unemployment, June, 1982.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	Changes from Apr. 1982 Net	Changes from Apr. 1982 %	Changes from May 1981 Net	Changes from May 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	2,085.1	2,070.6	2,119.8	+14.5	+0.7	-34.7	-1.7
Employment 1/	1,864.1	1,849.0	1,934.8	+15.1	+0.8	-70.7	-1.8
Unemployment	221.0	221.6	185.0	-0.6	-0.1	+36.0	+16.1
Percent of Labor Force	10.6	10.7	8.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	9.1	9.2	7.1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings May 1982	Average Weekly Earnings April 1982	Average Weekly Earnings May 1981	Average Weekly Hours May 1982	Average Weekly Hours April 1982	Average Weekly Hours May 1981	Average Hourly Earnings May 1982	Average Hourly Earnings April 1982	Average Hourly Earnings May 1981
All Manufacturing	$275.72	$271.98	$268.80	38.6	38.2	40.1	$7.13	$7.12	$6.67
Durable Goods	281.09	279.55	282.74	38.4	38.4	40.8	7.32	7.28	6.91
Lumber and Wood Products	198.68	191.66	189.91	37.7	37.0	39.4	5.27	5.18	4.82
Furniture and Fixtures	224.10	226.35	214.97	37.6	38.3	39.3	5.96	5.91	5.47
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	351.00	355.02	356.59	44.6	44.6	42.2	7.87	7.96	8.45
Primary Metal Products	401.09	397.60	382.34	39.4	39.8	41.2	10.18	9.99	9.28
Fabricated Metal Products	286.08	291.30	294.77	38.4	39.1	41.4	7.45	7.45	7.12
Machinery, Incl. Electrical	267.44	267.10	277.16	37.3	37.2	41.0	7.17	7.18	6.76
Instruments and Related Prod.	230.55	226.49	227.76	35.8	35.5	38.8	6.44	6.38	5.87
Nondurable Goods	269.35	265.62	256.96	38.7	38.0	39.9	6.96	6.99	6.44
Food and Kindred Products	289.54	290.16	270.00	38.4	39.0	40.0	7.54	7.44	6.75
Textile Mill Products	218.59	217.84	207.32	39.6	38.9	40.1	5.52	5.60	5.17
Apparel	174.72	172.04	173.62	36.4	35.4	37.5	4.80	4.86	4.61
Paper and Allied Products	382.79	380.51	351.18	44.1	44.4	42.5	8.68	8.57	8.31
Chemical and Allied Products	369.72	369.66	353.83	40.1	40.3	41.0	9.22	9.15	8.63
Rubber and Plastic Products	306.15	304.18	296.84	39.3	38.7	41.4	7.79	7.86	7.17
Leather and Leather Products	197.57	168.68	209.30	39.2	32.5	40.8	5.04	5.19	5.13

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL May 1982	TOTAL Apr. 1982	DISADVANTAGED May 1982	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1982	NON-WHITE May 1982	NON-WHITE Apr. 1982	VETERAN May 1982	VETERAN Apr. 1982
New Applications	19,214	19,967	7,519	8,186	5,020	4,714	1,447	1,571
Testing	1,165	1,000	304	292	236	179	98	83
Enrolled in Training	719	778	617	651	355	336	41	70
Nonagricultural Placment	6,867	6,652	2,738	2,955	1,535	1,489	996	1,112
Counseling	1,480	1,720	1,076	1,221	549	396	240	257

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	Net Change Apr. 1982 To May 1982	Net Change May 1981 To May 1982
TOTAL	1,728.0	1,731.3	1,760.0	-3.3	-32.0
Manufacturing	478.8	482.9	510.4	-4.1	-31.6
Durable Goods	211.0	212.8	226.0	-1.8	-15.0
Lumber	15.9	16.4	17.9	-.5	-2.0
Furniture and Fixtures	22.2	22.0	22.4	+.2	-.2
Stone, Clay & Glass	14.0	13.5	14.4	+.5	-.4
Primary Metal Industries	17.2	17.5	19.2	-.3	-2.0
Fabricated Metal Products	27.9	27.5	30.9	+.4	-3.0
Non-Electrical Machinery	35.5	34.9	37.1	+.6	-1.6
Electrical Machinery	41.6	41.8	41.0	-.2	+.6
Transportation Equipment	20.4	20.9	24.4	-.5	-4.0
Precision Instruments & Ordnance	7.8	7.7	8.0	+.1	-.2
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	10.6	10.6	10.7	0	-.1
Nondurable Goods	267.8	270.1	284.4	-2.3	-16.6
Food Products	17.9	17.1	17.9	+.8	0
Meat Products	7.1	6.8	7.3	+.3	-.2
Dairy Products	1.9	1.8	2.1	+.1	-.2
Tobacco	1.4	1.3	1.4	+.1	[illegible]
Textile Mills	25.1	25.5	26.8	-.4	-1.7
Knitting Mills	11.6	11.7	12.3	-.1	-.7
Yarn & Thread Mills	2.0	2.0	2.4	0	-.4
Apparel	66.0	65.2	69.9	+.8	-3.9
Paper	18.5	18.3	17.8	+.2	+.7
Printing & Publishing	27.5	28.2	27.4	-.7	+.1
Chemicals	56.9	57.0	58.9	-.1	-2.0
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	22.7	22.6	24.1	+.1	-1.4
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	.4	.4	.5	0	-.1
Rubber	19.7	19.7	21.7	0	-2.0
Leather	16.4	17.4	21.9	-1.0	-5.5
Nonmanufacturing	1,249.2	1,248.4	1,249.6	+.8	-.4
Mining	10.7	10.7	10.0	0	+.7
Construction	83.2	86.6	75.6	-3.4	+7.6
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	84.3	83.1	86.2	+1.2	-1.9
Trade	366.6	365.8	370.8	+.8	-4.2
Wholesale Trade	103.8	105.0	107.4	-1.2	-3.6
Wholesale Durable Goods	60.1	60.3	62.6	-.2	-2.5
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	43.7	44.7	44.8	-1.0	-1.1
Retail Trade	262.8	260.8	263.4	+2.0	-.6
Retail General Merchandise	38.8	38.7	37.8	+.1	+1.0
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	76.6	76.4	78.5	+.2	-1.9
Banking	26.6	26.6	26.4	0	+.2
Insurance Carriers	18.8	18.8	19.4	0	-.6
Services	327.6	321.9	308.5	+5.7	+19.1
Government	300.2	303.9	320.0	-3.7	-19.8
Federal	67.2	68.9	77.8	-1.7	-10.6
State & Local	233.0	235.0	242.2	-2.0	-9.2

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Area nonagricultural employment went up 300 (0.2%) in May to 167,600 workers. Activity in the service industry and increased outdoor recreation were largely responsible for the upswing. Manufacturing sector increases were limited to 100 persons each in fabricated metal products (1.5%) and printing and publishing (6.3%). Besides the service industry increase, which amounted to 400 (1.4%), nonmanufacturing added 100 each in mining (8.3%); retail trade (0.4%); finance insurance and real estate (1.0%); and state and local government (0.4%). The only nonmanufacturing decrease was one of 200 (3.4%) in construction employment. The biggest manufacturing loss was in textile mill products, which fell 300 (2.6%) during the month.

OVER THE YEAR Total nonag employment dropped 2,300 (1.4%) since last May, as both sectors suffered employment decreases. Manufacturing's net loss of 1,800 (3.7%) was the result of large losses in primary metals (500, or 11.4%) and fabricate metal products (500, or 6.8%) coupled with smaller decreases in most of its other industries. The sector's only increases were in printing and publishing (6.3%) and food products (1.9%), which added 100 workers each. Nonmanufacturing reported significant increases in state and local government (600, or 2.6%) because of increased public services, and the service industry (300, or 1.0%), due to growth in tourism and private hospitals and schools employment. The biggest jobs loss figure was reported by federal government (700, or 7.7%). Other significant decreases occurred in construction (400, or 6.7%) and retail trade (300, or 1.2%).

UNEMPLOYMENT Both sections of the labor force increased between April and May, bringing the total to 203,000. Unfortunately, unemployment increased more (8.9%) than employment (0.7%), causing the rate to jump from 10.5 percent to 11.2 percent during the month. In May, 1981, the labor force of 199,300 had an unemployment rate of 8.1 percent.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings for Chattanooga area production workers increased again this month by $9.29 per hour the largest increase this year. Average weekly hours increased 1.4 hours--the primary cause of the gain. Earnings per hour decreased only $.01. In the durable goods industries, stone, clay and glass, and machinery (except electrical) workers received more premium pay due to working additional overtime. In the textile mill products industry, a longer scheduled workweek and a layoff contributed to a lengthened workweek for nondurable goods workers.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	Changes From: April 1982 Net	April 1982 %	May 1981 Net	May 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	203.0	200.1	199.3	+2.9	+1.4	+3.7	+1.9
Unemployment	22.7	21.0	16.2	+1.7	+8.9	+6.5	+40.1
Percent of Labor Force	11.2	10.5	8.1	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	180.3	179.1	183.1	+1.2	+0.7	-2.8	-1.5

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings May 1982	Average Weekly Earnings April 1982	Average Weekly Earnings May 1981	Average Weekly Hours May 1982	Average Weekly Hours April 1982	Average Weekly Hours May 1981	Average Hourly Earnings May 1982	Average Hourly Earnings April 1982	Average Hourly Earnings May 1981
All Manufacturing	$276.40	$267.11	$266.34	40.0	38.6	40.6	$6.91	$6.92	$6.56
Durable Goods	303.02	288.79	296.80	39.2	37.7	40.3	7.73	7.41	7.37
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	351.26	330.10	325.96	38.6	36.9	39.8	9.10	8.97	8.19
Iron and Steel Foundries	265.93	276.01	277.91	35.6	37.4	39.2	7.47	7.38	7.09
Fabricated Metal Products	365.38	376.32	354.88	41.1	42.0	42.5	8.89	8.96	8.35
Machinery, Except Electrical	332.30	282.34	291.04	41.9	34.6	41.4	8.24	8.16	7.03
Nondurable Goods	257.40	245.76	250.10	40.8	38.4	41.0	6.31	6.40	6.10
Textile Mill Products	234.08	214.26	221.84	44.0	39.9	42.8	5.32	5.37	5.23
Knitting Mills	174.85	174.24	178.11	36.2	36.0	39.5	4.83	4.84	4.56
Paper and Allied Products	323.81	314.93	308.14	44.3	43.2	43.4	7.31	7.29	7.10
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	364.60	362.84	[illegible]	38.5	38.6	41.7	9.47	9.40	8.37

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL May 1982	TOTAL Apr. 1982	DISADVANTAGED May 1982	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1982	NON-WHITE May 1982	NON-WHITE Apr. 1982	VETERAN May 1982	VETERAN Apr. 1982
New Applications	1,425	1,143	[illegible]	[illegible]	368	270	144	137
Testing	143	38	67	19	12	[illegible]	11	7
Enrolled in Training	34	8	23	8	9	2	1	0
Nonagricultural Placement	300	274	150	158	64	50	64	38
Counseling	178	185	150	173	63	43	17	23

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	Net Change April 1982 to May 1982	Net Change May 1981 to May 1982
TOTAL	167.6	167.3	169.9	+ .3	-2.3
Manufacturing	47.2	47.5	49.0	- .3	-1.8
Durable Goods	20.0	20.0	21.5	0	-1.5
Lumber (except furniture)	.6	.6	.7	0	- .1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.7	1.7	1.8	0	- .1
Primary Metals	3.9	3.9	4.4	0	- .5
Fabricated Metal Prod.	6.8	6.7	7.3	+ .1	- .5
Machinery (except elec.)	2.7	2.8	2.9	- .1	- .2
All Other	4.3	4.3	4.4	0	- .1
Nondurable Goods	27.2	27.5	27.3	- .3	- .1
Food Products	5.3	5.4	5.2	- .1	+ .1
Textile Mill Products	11.1	11.4	11.4	- .3	- .3
Knitting Mills	2.8	2.9	2.9	- .1	- .1
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0
Paper Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	0
Printing and Publishing	1.7	1.6	1.6	+ .1	+ .1
Chemicals	5.3	5.3	5.4	0	- .1
All Other	1.5	1.5	1.6	0	- .1
Nonmanufacturing	120.4	119.8	120.9	+ .6	- .5
Mining	1.3	1.2	1.2	+ .1	+ .1
Construction	5.6	5.8	6.0	- .2	- .4
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.6	7.6	7.8	0	- .2
Trade	34.0	33.9	34.4	+ .1	- .4
Wholesale Trade	8.4	8.4	8.5	0	- .1
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.3	0	0
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.1	3.1	3.2	0	- .1
Retail Trade	25.6	25.5	25.9	+ .1	- .3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9.9	9.8	9.7	+ .1	+ .2
Service	29.5	29.1	29.2	+ .4	+ .3
Government	32.5	32.4	32.6	+ .1	- .1
Federal	8.4	8.4	9.1	0	- .7
State and Local	24.1	24.0	23.5	+ .1	+ .6

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Knoxville nonag industries experienced a 900 person (0.4%) decrease in employment between April and May, as total nonag fell to 205,400 workers. There was little activity in the manufacturing sector and it was negative--apparel (1.4%) and all other durable goods (1.0%) dropped 100 each. On the nonmanufacturing side, World's Fair activity was responsible for both gains and losses during the month. Service industries added 1,400 (4.0%) and retail trade 500 (1.5%) to handle increased business as a result of the fair, while completed construction projects in connection with it caused construction to lay off 2,200 workers (20.9%). Another significant decrease was reported by federal government (800, or 7.4%).

OVER THE YEAR Total nonag employment is up 800 (0.4%) from its year-ago total, as a big nonmanufacturing increase was more than enough to offset the loss of 3,500 (6.7%) in the manufacturing sector. Sector losses included all other durable goods, which dropped 1,400 (6.8%) and apparel (800, or 10.2%) along with other, smaller decreases. There were no increases among manufacturing industries. Nonmanufacturing decreases were limited to construction (1,500, or 15.3%--resulting from completion of World's Fair projects--federal government, where there was an annual loss of 700 (6.5%); transportation, communication and public utilities (500, or 6.0%), and wholesale nondurables trade (100, or 2.4%). Major increases included services (2.800, or 8.3%), retail trade 2,600, or 8.2%)--both due to the fair--and state and local government (1,500, or 4.1%).

UNEMPLOYMENT The May labor force posted a 1,900 worker decline (to 224,900 persons), while the unemployment rate dropped 0.4 percentage point to 6.7 percent. In May, 1981, unemployment was 7.4 percent of a 229,300 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings dropped $7.19 due to decreases in both average weekly hours (.5 hour) and average hourly earnings ($.08). Knoxville's durable goods industries worked a shorter workweek, as machinery, except electrical, workers suffered the largest loss. In the nondurable goods sector, the apparel industry led the decline in hourly earnings with decreases of .7 hour and $.09 per hour due to less business.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	Changes From: April 1982 Net	%	May 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	224.9	226.8	229.3	-1.9	-0.8	-4.4	-1.9
Unemployment	15.1	16.0	17.0	-0.9	-5.6	-1.9	-11.2
Percent of Labor Force	6.7	7.1	7.4	***	***	***	***
Total Employment	209.8	210.8	212.3	-1.0	-0.5	-2.5	-1.2

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL May 1982	TOTAL Apr. 1982	DISADVANTAGED May 1982	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1982	NON-WHITE May 1982	NON-WHITE Apr. 1982	VETERAN May 1982	VETERAN Apr. 1982
New Applications	[illegible]	[illegible]	901	1,217	418	394	[illegible]	242
Testing	49	71	21	26	5	17	0	[illegible]
Enrolled in Training	7	6	4	6	1	1	1	1
Nonagricultural Placement	1,899	1,751	534	803	283	253	141	224
Counseling	98	138	40	87	4	17	11	19

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	Average Weekly Hours May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	Average Hourly Earnings May 1982	April 1982	May 1981
All Manufacturing	$313.53	$320.72	$293.60	38.9	39.4	40.0	$8.06	$8.14	$7.34
Durable Goods	363.01	368.03	336.18	38.7	39.7	40.7	9.38	9.27	8.26
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	530.35	516.22	363.77	50.8	48.7	39.8	10.44	10.60	9.14
Machinery, Except Elect.	257.66	311.64	297.89	35.2	42.0	42.8	7.32	7.42	6.96
Nondurable Goods	283.92	292.04	270.75	39.0	39.2	39.7	7.28	7.45	6.82
Food and Kindred Products	279.73	278.21	237.89	44.9	44.8	41.3	6.23	6.21	5.76
Textile Mill Products	185.98	177.50	184.00	37.8	35.5	38.9	4.92	5.00	4.73
Apparel and Other Tex. Prod.	205.72	213.00	208.40	37.2	37.9	39.1	5.53	5.62	5.33

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	Net Change April 1982	Net Change May 1981
TOTAL	205.4	206.3	204.6	-.9	+.8
Manufacturing	48.6	48.8	52.1	-.2	-3.5
Durable Goods	13.9	14.0	14.8	-.1	-.9
Lumber (except furniture)	1.1	1.1	1.3	0	-.2
Furniture and Fixtures	.5	.5	.7	0	-.2
Stone, Clay and Glass	.8	.8	1.0	0	-.2
Machinery (except elec.)	1.9	1.9	1.9	0	0
All Other	9.6	9.7	9.9	-.1	-.3
Nondurable Goods	34.7	34.8	37.3	-.1	-2.6
Food Products	3.9	3.9	4.3	0	-.4
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0
Apparel	7.0	7.1	7.8	-.1	-.8
Printing and Publishing	2.0	2.0	2.0	0	0
All Other	19.3	19.3	20.7	0	-1.4
Nonmanufacturing	156.8	157.5	152.5	-.7	+4.3
Mining	1.6	1.6	1.6	0	0
Construction	8.3	10.5	9.8	-2.2	-1.5
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	7.8	7.8	8.3	0	-.5
Trade	45.9	45.2	43.3	+.7	+2.6
Wholesale	11.8	11.6	11.8	+.2	0
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.7	7.6	7.6	+.1	+.1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	4.1	4.0	4.2	+.1	-.1
Retail	34.1	33.6	31.5	+.5	+2.6
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.8	8.9	8.7	-.1	+.1
Service	36.4	35.0	33.6	+1.4	+2.8
Government	48.0	48.5	47.2	-.5	+.8
Federal	10.0	10.8	10.7	-.8	-.7
State & Local	38.0	37.7	36.5	+.3	+1.5

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT May nonagricultural employment totaled 351,800 in the SMSA. This represents a 700 worker (0.2%) loss since April, as manufacturing layoffs took their toll. These layoffs were small and widespread-fabricated metal products reported the largest decrease with a 200 person (4.0%) reduction. Other significant losses were 100 each in electrical machinery (2.9%), nonelectrical machinery (2.5%), furniture and fixtures (3.7%) and all other nondurables (2.1%). The only increase during the month was a seasonal one in paper products, which added 100 (1.8%). The largest nonmanufacturing increase was reported by services (800, or 1.1%); much of this is seasonal employment. Combined with smaller increases in construction (100, or 0.7%) and retail trade (100, or 0.2%), gains exactly offset losses in the sector. These losses were largely seasonal as well--the most significant ones occurred in state and local government (700, 1.5%) when the school year ended, and in federal government (200, or 1.3%) when IRS reduced some of its peak-season tax employees.

OVER THE YEAR Both sectors suffered annual employment decreases, as nonag dropped 6,700 (1.9%) overall since last May. The largest single loss was reported by state and local government (1,700, or 3.5%). It was followed by nonelectrical machinery (1,600, or 29.1%); federal government (1,100, or 6.5%); transportation, communication and public utilities (1,100 or 4.1%); and wholesale trade (1,000, or 3.0%) to name a few of the losers. Increases were confined to services (1,600, or 2.1%), retail trade (700, or 1.1%), construction (300, or 2.2%) and apparel (200, or 10.0%).

UNEMPLOYMENT The Memphis area unemployment rose 0.4 percentage point to 9.0 percent between April and May. The labor force also increased during the month, adding 3,100 persons (0.8%) to total 401,600. In May, 1981, unemployment was 7.9 percent of a labor force numbering 408,400 persons.

HOURS AND EARNINGS A $7.48 increase in average weekly earnings during May compounded by the gain in April brought earnings near February's $315.42--the 1982 high for Memphis. Production workers in both durable goods and nondurable goods worked more overtime and received premium pay. The chemical and allied products industry posted the largest ch change, with increases of 2.5 hours and $.49 per hour in average weekly hours and average hourly earnings, respectively.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

M

	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981 1/	Changes From: April 1982 Net	Changes From: April 1982 %	Changes From: May 1981 Net	Changes From: May 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	401.6	398.5	408.4	+3.1	+0.8	-6.8	-1.7
Unemployment	36.0	34.1	32.4	+1.9	+5.6	+3.6	+11.1
Percent of Labor Force	9.0	8.6	7.9	***	***	***	***
Total Employment	365.6	364.4	376.0	+1.2	+0.3	-10.4	-2.8

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

M

	Average Weekly Earnings May 1982	Average Weekly Earnings April 1982	Average Weekly Earnings May 1981	Average Weekly Hours May 1982	Average Weekly Hours April 1982	Average Weekly Hours May 1981	Average Hourly Earnings May 1982	Average Hourly Earnings April 1982	Average Hourly Earnings May 1981
All Manufacturing	$313.60	$306.12	$296.40	40.0	39.5	40.0	$7.84	$7.75	$7.41
Durable Goods	267.80	262.09	274.52	38.7	38.6	39.5	6.92	6.79	6.95
Lumber and Wood Prod.	187.48	197.65	[illegible]	34.4	36.2	36.4	5.45	5.46	5.10
Furniture and Fixtures	240.35	229.97	193.50	41.8	40.5	37.5	5.75	5.71	5.16
Nondurable Goods	353.91	344.11	318.76	41.2	40.2	40.4	8.59	8.56	7.89
Food and Kindred Products	326.36	353.60	295.92	41.0	42.5	41.1	7.96	8.32	7.20
Paper and Allied Products	411.74	391.52	341.90	48.1	47.4	41.9	8.56	8.26	8.16
Chemicals and Allied Products	436.72	391.62	389.38	44.7	42.2	44.5	9.77	9.28	8.75

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

M

	TOTAL May 1982	TOTAL Apr. 1982	DISADVANTAGED May 1982	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1982	NON-WHITE May 1982	NON-WHITE Apr. 1982	VETERAN May 1982	VETERAN Apr. 1982
New Applications	3,301	3,250	1,951	1,853	2,348	2,172	244	253
Testing	240	148	41	51	92	74	16	10
Enrolled in Training	192	175	186	163	39	151	11	13
Nonagricultural Placement	942	882	452	441	580	631	162	133
Counseling	367	320	269	224	279	236	45	46

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

M

INDUSTRY	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	Net Change April 1982	Net Change May 1981
TOTAL	351.8	352.5	358.5	-0.7	-6.7
Manufacturing	54.0	54.7	60.1	-0.7	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	23.8	26.9	-0.5	[illegible]
Lumber (except furniture)	[illegible]	2.3	2.8	0	[illegible]
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	2.6	2.7	2.8	-0.1	-0.2
Fabricated Metal Products	4.8	5.0	5.6	-0.2	-0.8
Nonelectrical Machinery	3.9	4.0	5.5	-0.1	-1.6
Electrical Machinery	3.4	3.5	3.7	-0.1	-0.3
All Other	8.0	8.0	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	-0.2	[illegible]
Food Products	9.0	9.0	9.0	0	[illegible]
Bakery Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	[illegible]
Apparel	2.2	2.2	2.0	0	+0.2
Paper Products	5.8	5.7	6.1	+0.1	[illegible]
Printing and Publishing	4.1	4.2	4.2	-0.1	[illegible]
Chemicals	6.9	7.0	7.1	[illegible]	-0.2
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.0	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	297.8	297.8	298.2	0	[illegible]
Mining	[illegible]	0.2	0.2	0	0
Construction	13.9	13.8	13.6	+0.1	+0.3
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	26.2	26.2	27.3	0	-1.1
Trade	95.9	95.8	96.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale	32.9	32.9	33.9	[illegible]	-1.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.9	18.9	19.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail	63.0	62.9	62.3	+0.1	+0.7
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	19.9	19.9	20.0	0	-0.1
Service	76.7	75.9	75.1	+0.8	+1.6
Government	62.8	63.7	65.6	-0.9	-2.8
Federal	15.8	16.0	16.9	-0.2	-1.1
State & Local	47.0	47.7	48.7	-0.7	-1.7

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural employment added 1,100 (0.3%) during the month, bringing the May total up to 354,400 persons. The manufacturing sector showed a net charge of zero; increases in food products (300, or 4.4%) and all other nondurables (200, or 3.2%)--among others--offset a big reduction in leather (600, or 15.4%) and smaller losses (100 each) in furniture and fixtures, machinery, and transportation equipment. Nonmanufacturing's gain of 1,100 resulted from major increases in retail trade (900, or 1.7%) and services (700, or 0.9%). Combined, these gains were enough to negate losses in state and local government (300, or 0.6%), and wholesale nondurable trade and federal government (100 each).

OVER THE YEAR There are 10,000 fewer nonag employees than in May 1981--a decrease of 2.7 percent. Both sectors had more losses than gains; the largest single loss was reported by retail trade, which dropped 1,900 (3.4%). Other significant declines occurred in leather (31.3%), transportation equipment (1,200, or 12.2%) and machinery (1,000, or 7.8%). A generally weakened economy is considered the major reason for the widespread decreases. There were only four increases among all nonag industries over the year--in order they are all other durable goods (300, or 3.8%), food products (200, or 2.9%), retail trade (200, or 2.5%) and lumber (100, or 6.3%).

UNEMPLOYMENT Nashville's April to May labor force change was an increase of 3,500 (0.8%), bringing the total to 422,300 persons. The number of both employed and unemployed persons increased, resulting in an unemployment rate unchanged at 8.0 percent. A year ago, the rate was 6.7 percent of a 433,100 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Nashville area manufacturing production workers lost $2.76 per week, reflecting a drop in earnings for the third straight month. Average weekly hours fell .6 hour, while average hourly earnings increased $.05. One example of an industry which posted these decreases is publishing and printing, where less premium paid overtime was worked.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)
N

	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	Changes From: April 1982 Net	April 1982 %	May 1981 Net	May 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	422.3	418.8	433.1	+3.5	+0.8	-10.8	-2.5
Unemployment	33.9	33.3	28.8	+0.6	+1.8	+5.1	+17.7
Percent of Labor Force	8.0	8.0	6.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	388.4	385.5	404.3	+2.9	+0.8	-15.9	-3.9

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
N

	Average Weekly Earnings May 1982	Average Weekly Earnings April 1982	Average Weekly Earnings May 1981	Average Weekly Hours May 1982	Average Weekly Hours April 1982	Average Weekly Hours May 1981	Average Hourly Earnings May 1982	Average Hourly Earnings April 1982	Average Hourly Earnings May 1981
All Manufacturing	$312.44	$315.20	$294.92	39.4	40.0	40.4	$7.93	$7.88	$7.30
Durable Goods	317.88	327.63	305.56	39.1	40.2	40.1	8.13	8.15	7.62
Nondurable Goods	306.43	299.69	281.24	39.9	39.8	40.7	7.68	7.53	6.91
Food and Kindred Products	349.07	353.01	331.53	38.7	41.0	39.8	9.02	8.61	8.73
Printing and Publishing	327.32	338.08	278.92	39.3	40.2	38.0	8.33	8.41	7.34

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES
N

	TOTAL May 1982	TOTAL Apr. 1982	DISADVANTAGED May 1982	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1982	NON-WHITE May 1982	NON-WHITE Apr. 1982	VETERAN May 1982	VETERAN Apr. 1982
New Applications	1,819	1,672	1,381	1,482	1,016	908	211	224
Testing	281	312	49	26	21	16	0	20
Enrolled in Training	[illegible]	33	301	5	41	3	2	5
Nonagricultural Placement	[illegible]	943	163	445	199	226	211	211
Counseling	145	199	342	199	94	106	40	45

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)
N

INDUSTRY	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	Net Change April 1982	Net Change May 1981
TOTAL	354.4	353.3	364.4	1.1	-10.0
Manufacturing	78.2	78.2	82.6	0	- 4.4
Durable Goods	40.4	40.5	41.0	-0.1	- 2.6
Lumber (except furniture)	1.2	1.3	1.5	0	0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	3.5	3.6	3.8	-0.1	- 0.4
Fabricated Metal Products	6.4	6.3	6.0	+0.1	- 0.4
Machinery	11.9	12.0	12.9	-0.1	- 1.0
Transportation Equipment	8.6	8.7	9.8	-0.1	- 1.2
All Other	8.1	8.2	9.0	-0.1	0.1
Nondurable Goods	37.8	37.7	38.8	0.1	- 2.0
Food Products	7.1	6.8	5.9	0.3	0.2
Textiles Mill Products	1.2	1.6	1.7	0.1	0
Apparel	4.6	4.5	4.9	0.1	- 0.3
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Petroleum and Rubber	3.6	3.6	3.8	0	- 0.2
Leather	3.3	3.9	4.8	-0.6	- 1.5
All Other	6.5	6.1	6.2	0.2	- 0.2
Nonmanufacturing	276.2	275.1	281.8	1.1	- 5.4
Construction	16.1	16.1	18.6	0	- 0.3
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	19.8	19.8	19.9	0	- 0.1
Trade	77.8	77.0	79.9	0.8	- 2.1
Wholesale	23.0	23.1	23.2	-0.1	- 0.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	14.8	14.8	15.2	0	- 0.4
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	8.2	8.3	8.0	-0.1	0.2
Retail	54.8	53.9	58.7	0.9	- 1.9
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	23.8	23.8	24.6	0	- 0.8
Service and Miscellaneous	77.8	77.1	77.9	0.7	- 0.2
Government	60.9	61.1	62.7	-0.4	- 1.4
Federal	9.2	9.3	9.5	-0.1	- 0.1
State and Local	51.7	52.0	53.2	-0.3	- 1.3

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment rose a slight 200 from April to May, for a total of 130,000 persons. The additional workers were evenly split between the two sectors, with all but four nonag industries showing some change during the month. Manufacturing's biggest change was an increase of 300 (20%) in stone, clay and glass--the result of a recall from layoff. Smaller increases were reported by apparel (200, or 5%) and food products (100, or 3.2%). A seasonal layoff in lumber and furniture caused the sector's biggest decrease (200, or 14.3%). Among nonmanufacturing industries, employment gains were led by construction, which picked up 400 (6.5%) in a partly seasonal increase, and trade (300, or 1.3%). Government recorded the biggest decrease (800, or 3.7%) because of school closings. The only other decrease was a small one (100, or 1.9%) in transportation, communication and public utilities.

OVER THE YEAR Losses far outnumbered gains over the year, as the total employment change was a decrease of 7,400 (5.4%). Only one manufacturing industry showed an increase--all other durable goods added 500 (5.1%) since last May. Nonmanufacturing increases were limited to retail trade (200, or 1.1%); services (200, or 1.1%); and finance, insurance and real estate (100, or 2.3%). The recession is held responsible for major decreases in both sectors: In manufacturing they included primary metals and fabricated metal products (1,100, or 18.0%); apparel (400, or 8.7%); and 300 each in the lumber and furniture (20%) and printing and publishing (4.9%) industries. The closing of the Phipps Bend nuclear project resulted in most of the nonmanufacturing loss--government employment (TVA) dropped 4,300, or 17%.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Tri-Cities labor force increased 900 (0.5%) during the month to total 178,800 in May. The number unemployed dropped 100 (0.6%) between months, causing a rate decrease of 0.1 percentage point to 10.0 percent. Last May, the rate was 7.9 percent of a 185,500 member labor force.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

T

INDUSTRY	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	Net Change April 1982	Net Change May 1981
TOTAL	130.0	129.8	137.4	+ .2	- 7.4
Manufacturing	50.6	50.5	53.2	+ .1	- 2.6
Durable Goods	18.4	18.4	19.5	0	- 1.1
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.2	1.4	1.5	- .2	- .3
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.8	1.5	2.0	+ .3	- .2
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	5.0	5.0	6.1	0	- 1.1
All Other Durable Goods (1)	10.4	10.5	9.9	- .1	+ .5
Nondurable Goods	32.2	32.1	33.7	+ .1	- 1.5
Food Products	3.2	3.1	3.3	+ .1	- .1
Textile Mill Products	2.7	2.7	2.9	0	- .2
Apparel	4.2	4.0	4.6	+ .2	- .4
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.8	5.9	6.1	- .1	- .3
All Other Nondurable Goods (2)	16.3	16.4	16.8	- .1	- .5
Nonmanufacturing	79.4	79.3	84.2	+ .1	- 4.8
Construction	6.6	6.2	7.0	+ .4	- .4
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	5.3	5.4	5.6	- .1	- .3
Trade	23.2	22.9	23.3	+ .3	- .1
Wholesale	5.3	5.2	5.6	+ .1	- .3
Retail	17.9	17.7	17.7	+ .2	+ .2
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	4.5	4.5	4.4	0	+ .1
Services	18.6	18.3	18.4	+ .3	+ .2
Government	21.0	21.8	25.3	- .8	- 4.3
All Other Nonmanufacturing (3)	.2	.2	.2	0	0

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

T

	May 1982	April 1982	May 1981	Changes From April 1982 Net	Changes From April 1982 %	Changes From May 1981 Net	Changes From May 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	178.8	177.9	185.5	+0.9	+0.5	- 6.7	- 3.6
Unemployment	17.8	17.9	14.7	-0.1	-0.6	+ 3.1	+21.1
Percent of Labor Force	10.0	10.1	7.9	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	161.0	160.0	170.8	+1.0	+0.6	- 9.8	- 5.7

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

T

	TOTAL May 1982	TOTAL Apr. 1982	DISADVANTAGED May 1982	DISADVANTAGED Apr. 1982	NON-WHITE May 1982	NON-WHITE Apr. 1982	VETERAN May 1982	VETERAN Apr. 1982
New Applications	1,286	1,352	400	531	48	47	160	136
Testing	119	90	26	18	11	3	6	2
Enrolled in Training	25	57	24	46	5	7	2	10
Nonagricultural Placement	378	337	130	135	12	20	100	77
Counseling	40	69	30	34	1	2	13	29

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

T

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION May 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION April 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION May 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION May 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION April 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION May 1981
TOTAL	102.8	103.0	108.4	27.2	26.8	29.0
Manufacturing	41.6	41.6	43.8	9.0	8.9	9.4
Durable Goods	13.9	13.9	15.1	4.5	4.5	4.4
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	1.0	1.2	1.3	.2	.2	.2
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.5	1.2	1.9	.3	.3	.1
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	2.9	2.9	4.1	2.1	2.1	2.0
All Other Durable Goods (1)	8.5	8.6	8.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Nondurable Goods	27.7	27.7	28.7	4.5	4.4	5.0
Food Products	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Textile Mill Products	2.6	2.6	2.7	.1	.1	.2
Apparel	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.9	1.8	2.1
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	5.4	5.5	5.6	.4	.4	.5
All Other Nondurable Goods (2)	15.9	16.0	16.3	.4	.4	.5
Nonmanufacturing	61.2	61.4	64.6	18.2	17.9	19.6
Construction	5.9	5.5	5.5	.7	.7	1.5
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	4.1	4.3	4.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
Trade	16.4	16.2	16.6	6.8	6.7	6.7
Wholesale	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.4	1.3	1.7
Retail	12.4	12.3	12.7	5.5	5.4	5.0
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	3.6	3.6	3.4	.9	.9	1.0
Services	15.1	15.0	14.8	3.5	3.3	3.6
Government	16.1	16.8	19.9	4.9	5.0	5.4
All Other Nonmanufacturing	0	0	0	.2	.2	.2

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

T

	TENNESSEE PORTION May 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION April 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION May 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION May 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION April 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION May 1981
Civilian Labor Force	141.4	140.5	146.6	37.4	37.4	38.9
Unemployment	15.0	15.0	12.0	2.8	2.9	2.7
Percent of Labor Force	10.6	10.6	8.2	7.4	7.8	7.0
Total Employment**	126.4	125.5	134.6	34.6	34.5	36.2

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS,
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
MAY 1982

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index May 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to May 1982 from		Index May 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to May 1982 from	
		May 1981	April 1982		May 1981	April 1982
ALL ITEMS	287.1	6.7	1.0	286.5	6.5	1.0
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100)	333.9	-	-	333.2	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	278.1	4.8	0.6	278.4	4.7	0.6
HOUSING 1/	313.8	8.8	1.4	313.7	8.9	1.5
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	191.5	2.7	-0.2	190.6	2.4	-0.3
TRANSPORTATION	285.6	2.8	1.0	287.1	2.9	1.0
MEDICAL CARE	323.8	12.0	0.7	322.3	10.8	0.7
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	234.4	6.4	0.2	231.1	6.2	0.3
OTHER GOODS AND SERV.	255.0	9.8	0.5	252.4	9.5	0.6
SPECIAL GROUPS:						
COMMODITIES	261.5	3.8	1.0	261.7	3.7	1.0
SERVICES	331.8	10.7	1.0	332.4	10.8	1.0
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.348	-6.5	-1.1	$.349	-6.2	-0.9
1957-59=$1.00	$.299	-	-	$.300	-	-

1/Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact:

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TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
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POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

CONGRESSIONAL INF. SERV., INC.
4520 EAST-WEST HWY.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014

9/27/82 S7495-2 A

The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Data for June 1982

Unemployment posts increase. The state's unemployment rate increased 0.6 percentage point between May and June, going from 10.6 percent to 11.2 percent of the labor force. The labor force rose 16,100 persons (0.8%) during the month to 2,101,200. The increase was felt mainly in the unemployment category, which added 14,100 (6.4%). Even though the rate increase is a large one, it is slightly below the normal May-June unemployment rate increase of 0.7 percentage point.

U. S. rate up also. The nation's unemployment rate rose from 9.1 percent in May to 9.8 percent in June--an increase of 0.7 percentage point. Both employment and unemployment increased, pushing the labor force total up 1,655,000 persons to 111,569,000.

Manufacturing employment adds 2,600. Although total nonagricultural employment fell 3,700 between months--to 1,724,400--the manufacturing sector increased 2,600 to 481,400 persons. The subsequent nonmanufacturing decrease amounted to 6,300, bringing the June total down to 1,242,600. Major increases were reported by services (5,700), construction (800), food products (700) and leather (700). Decreases were led by government (12,100) and transportation, communication and public utilities (2,000). Over the year, total nonag employment is down 33,400; all but 500 of those jobs were lost to the manufacturing sector.

Stewart, Williamson are high, low counties. Stewart County reported an unemployment rate of 30.0 percent in June--the state's highest county rate. Williamson County had the lowest rate with 7.2 percent, closely followed by Knox (7.3%), Moore (7.3%), Davidson (7.4%) and Weakley (7.6%).

CPI up significantly. The June Consumer Price Index was 290.6--an increase of 1.2 percent over the May figure. Categories showing the largest increases were transportation (2.5%) and fuel and other utilities (2.0%). The only decreases were in apparel (0.4%) and dairy products (0.3%). The total index increase since June, 1981, is 7.1 percent.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR **ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER**
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

Our Research and Statistics Section is composed of four units, with separate but related functions. Below is an explanation of each unit's responsibilities, and a list of publications provided by the unit.

CES - The Current Employment Statistics Unit surveys a sample of the state's employers each month to estimate employment by industry. This unit also provides monthly statistics on hours worked and wages earned by industry in specific areas of the state.
Supervisor: Joella Rogers; Tele: 741-2357
Publication:
-Tennessee and SMSA Employment Estimates (annual)

Besides determining the unemployment rate for the state and counties each month, LMI - The Labor Market Information Unit is responsible for the majority of R&S publications (see list below). Additionally, the staff members research and/or collect varied types of data concerning the labor market, both for specific projects and to answer requests.
Supervisor: Glenn Fisher; Tele: 741-1729
Publications:
-Annual Planning Information (annual)
-Tennessee Data for Affirmative Action Plans (annual)
-LMI Directory (bi-annual)
-Tennessee Annual Average Labor Force Estimates (annual)
-Available Labor Report (monthly)
-Consumer Price Index (monthly)
-CPS Labor Force Summary (monthly)
-Tennessee Labor Market Report (monthly)

OES - The Occupational Employment Statistics Unit conducts surveys of the state's employees to show current employment levels in specific industry groups and to use in the development of employment projections.
Supervisor: Martha Wettemann;
Tele: 741-3639
Publications:
-Employment Projections-State and SMSAs (2 vols.)
-Occupational Employment in Selected Industries (periodic)
-Occupational Analysis of the Insured Unemployed (quarterly)
-ES Unfilled Job Openings Report (quarterly)
-Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed (quarterly)

UIR - The Unemployment Insurance Reporting Unit collects data on contributions, claims benefits, disqualifications, insured unemployment rates and some claimant characteristics. The unit's publications are the result of this collection.
Supervisor: Mary Sue Nicholson:
Tele: 741-2116
Publications:
-Covered Employment and Wages by Industries (annual)
-Highlights (monthly newsletter)

--Marta Pearsall, Editor

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Changes from May 1982 Net	Changes from May 1982 %	Changes from June 1981 Net	Changes from June 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	2,100.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Employment 1/	1,866.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	235.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	11.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	9.8	9.4	[illegible]	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings June 1982	Average Weekly Earnings May 1982	Average Weekly Earnings June 1981	Average Weekly Hours June 1982	Average Weekly Hours May 1982	Average Weekly Hours June 1981	Average Hourly Earnings June 1982	Average Hourly Earnings May 1982	Average Hourly Earnings June 1981
All Manufacturing	$262.66	$275.41	$273.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	287.[illegible]	280.57	288.84	38.4	38.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber and Wood Products	207.76	201.22	193.43	39.2	38.2	38.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	212.85	217.12	219.90	39.2	39.3	40.5	5.94	5.91	5.59
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	359.12	349.32	[illegible]	46.1	44.8	43.6	7.79	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metal Products	418.08	399.91	391.54	40.2	39.4	41.7	10.40	10.15	9.41
Fabricated Metal Products	240.16	239.41	[illegible]	[illegible]	39.4	41.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery, Incl. Elect.	270.31	268.16	274.61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric and Related Prod.	235.22	230.55	238.15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	257.41	269.97	259.13	38.4	38.9	38.8	6.97	6.94	[illegible]
Food and Kindred Prod.	326.06	291.61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Prod.	221.69	220.09	[illegible]	39.8	39.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	182.21	171.47	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper and Allied Prod.	354.06	361.91	352.31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical and Allied Prod.	375.32	371.05	353.83	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	319.18	305.78	292.74	40.5	39.2	41.0	7.88	7.80	7.14
Leather and Leather Prod.	206.17	197.53	205.84	41.4	39.2	42.4	4.98	[illegible]	[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL June 1982	TOTAL May 1982	DISADVANTAGED June 1982	DISADVANTAGED May 1982	NON-WHITE June 1982	NON-WHITE May 1982	VETERAN June 1982	VETERAN May 1982
New Applications	27,880	19,214	11,679	7,519	[illegible]	5,020	3,622	1,447
Testing	1,221	1,165	276	306	220	236	248	98
Enrolled in Training	1,294	719	1,183	637	469	[illegible]	46	41
Nonagricultural Placement	12,127	6,867	7,535	2,738	3,568	1,535	1,062	998
Counseling	2,440	1,480	1,875	1,076	998	569	315	240

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Net Change May 1982 to June 1982	Net Change June 1981 to June 1982
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	16.3	16.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay & Glass	[illegible]	13.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metal Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non-Electrical Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electrical Machinery	[illegible]	42.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transportation Equipment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Precision Instruments & Ordnance	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	[illegible]	18.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meat Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dairy Products	1.8	1.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	3.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knitting Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yarn & Thread Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper	18.9	18.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing & Publishing	[illegible]	27.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals	56.6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rubber	19.9	19.7	21.9	+.2	- 2.0
Leather	15.1	14.6	21.9	[illegible]	- 6.8
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining	31.1	30.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	83.9	83.1	[illegible]	+0.8	[illegible]
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	82.0	84.0	86.5	-2.0	[illegible]
Trade	363.4	363.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Trade	106.4	[illegible]	108.6	+0.2	[illegible]
Wholesale Durable Goods	58.8	60.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	- 4.6
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	45.6	53.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail Trade	263.0	262.8	261.7	+0.2	+ 1.3
Retail General Merchandise	38.6	39.1	37.9	[illegible]	+ 0.7
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	77.1	76.6	78.8	[illegible]	- 1.7
Banking	27.1	26.8	26.8	+0.3	+ 0.3
Insurance Carriers	18.9	18.8	19.5	+0.1	- 0.6
Services	332.7	327.0	312.4	[illegible]	+20.3
Government	288.6	300.5	305.6	-12.1	-17.2
Federal	65.4	67.1	77.8	- 1.7	-12.4
State & Local	224.0	235.4	227.8	-10.4	- 4.8

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT The small decrease (100, or 0.1%) in Chattanooga's total nonagricultural employment may actually be a sign of improvement in the area's economy because it is so small. The manufacturing sector had a net increase of 300 (0.6%), largely a result of both new hires in the food industry (200, or 3.8%) and a call back from lay-off in textile mill products (200, or 1.8%). Manufacturing decreases occurred in only three industries--stone, clay and glass (5.9%); primary metals (2.6%) and chemicals (1.9%) each lost 100 in seasonal decreases. The loss of 400 (0.3%) to nonmanufacturing total employment was also seasonal. The only decrease of more than 100 was felt in wholesale trade, which dropped 200 (2.4%) during the month. Declining by 100 employees each were retail trade, service, and state and local government. Nonmanufacturing had a single increase of 100 (1.2%) in federal government where hiring increased during the month.

OVER THE YEAR Total nonag employment is down 1,500 (0.9%) over the year-ago total, with 1,400 (2.9%) of the decrease coming from the manufacturing sector. Primary metals posted the largest single decrease, falling 600 (13.6%) because of the auto industry slump. Other significant losses included fabricated metal products (300, or 4.2%) and textile mill products (300, or 2.6%). Two industries recorded annual increases--food products added 300 (5.8%) and printing and publishing 200 during the year. Nonmanufacturing increases were led by state and local government (1,200, or 5.3 percent, and included mining (200, or 18.2%) and finance, insurance and real estate, which added 100. Major decreases were reported by federal government (500, or 5.6%) due to the completion of construction projects, and construction, wholesale and retail trade, which lost 300 employees each over the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT Chattanooga's labor force is up 3,800 (1.8%) since last month to 205,000 persons. Of the total increase, 2,800 were added to the number unemployed, causing the rate to rise from 10.9 percent to 12.1 percent of the labor force. In June 1981, unemployment was 8.7 percent of the 199,800 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS In June, average weekly earnings rose for the third consecutive month reaching $274.40. Both average weekly hours and average hourly earnings increased .5 hour and $.09 per hour, respectively. Activity in the durable goods sector included more premium paid overtime worked in the stone, clay and glass products industry. In the nondurable goods sector the textile industry posted a longer scheduled workweek and worked more overtime for premium pay.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Changes from: May 1982 June 1982 Net	%	June 1981 June 1982 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	206.0	202.2	199.8	+3.8	+1.8	+6.2	+3.1
Unemployment	24.9	22.1	17.3	+2.8	+12.7	+7.6	+43.9
Percent of Labor Force	12.1	10.9	8.7	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	181.1	180.1	182.5	+1.0	+ .6	-1.4	- .8

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
All Manufacturing	$274.40	$267.42	$270.58	39.2	38.7	41.5	$7.00	$6.91	$6.52
Durable Goods	309.29	299.86	297.77	39.2	39.1	41.3	7.89	7.67	7.21
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	331.78	336.48	326.73	36.5	37.0	39.7	9.09	9.09	8.23
Iron & Steel Foundries	295.81	265.91	298.45	37.4	35.6	41.8	7.91	7.47	7.14
Fabricated Metal Prod.	378.81	365.38	371.68	42.9	41.1	44.1	8.83	8.89	8.19
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	295.59	298.45	285.07	35.4	39.9	40.9	8.35	7.48	6.97
Nondurable Goods	250.10	245.12	250.43	39.2	38.3	41.6	6.38	6.40	6.02
Textile Mill Prod.	224.52	210.00	217.73	41.5	39.4	43.2	5.41	5.33	5.04
Knitting Mills	188.76	174.85	191.65	39.0	36.2	42.4	4.84	4.83	4.52
Paper and Allied Products	296.64	323.83	308.08	41.2	44.3	43.7	7.20	7.31	7.05
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	351.13	357.02	372.20	37.0	37.7	42.2	9.49	9.47	8.82

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL		DISADVANTAGED		NON-WHITE		VETERAN	
	June 1982	May 1982	June 1982	May 1982	June 1982	May 1982	June 1982	May 1982
New Applications	1,839	1,423	926	592	578	560	147	144
Testing	98	180	41	67	20	32	11	11
Enrolled in Training	32	34	29	13	3	9	0	1
Nonagricultural Placement	743	300	592	151	132	64	61	64
Counseling	161	178	121	151	59	67	14	17

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Net Change May 1982 to June 1982	Net Change June 1981 to June 1982
TOTAL	167.5	167.6	169.0	-.1	-1.5
Manufacturing	47.5	47.2	48.9	+.3	-1.4
Durable Goods	19.9	20.0	21.3	-.1	-1.4
Lumber (except furniture)	.8	.8	.7	0	+ .1
Stone, Clay and Glass	1.6	1.7	1.8	-.1	- .2
Primary Metals	3.8	3.9	4.4	-.1	- .6
Fabricated Metal Prod.	6.9	6.8	7.2	+.1	- .3
Machinery (except elec.)	2.7	2.7	2.9	0	- .2
All Other	4.1	4.1	4.1	0	0
Nondurable Goods	27.6	27.2	27.6	+.4	0
Food Products	5.5	5.3	5.2	+.2	+ .3
Textile Mill Products	11.3	11.1	11.6	+.2	- .3
Knitting Mills	2.8	2.8	3.0	0	- .2
Apparel	1.1	1.1	1.1	0	0
Paper Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	0	0
Printing and Publishing	1.8	1.7	1.6	+.1	+ .2
Chemicals	5.2	5.3	5.4	-.1	- .2
All Other	1.5	1.5	1.5	0	0
Nonmanufacturing	120.0	120.4	120.1	-.4	- .1
Mining	1.3	1.3	1.1	0	+ .2
Construction	5.6	5.6	5.9	0	- .3
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	7.6	7.6	7.8	0	- .2
Trade	33.7	34.0	34.3	-.3	- .6
Wholesale Trade	8.2	8.4	8.5	-.2	- .3
Wholesale Durable Goods	5.2	5.3	5.3	-.1	- .1
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.0	3.1	3.2	-.1	- .2
Retail Trade	25.5	25.6	25.8	-.1	- .3
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	9.9	9.9	9.8	0	+ .1
Service	29.4	29.5	29.4	-.1	0
Government	32.5	32.5	31.8	0	+ .7
Federal	8.5	8.4	9.0	+.1	- .5
State and Local	24.0	24.1	22.8	-.1	+1.2

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural employment dropped 700 (0.3%) from May to June, as a net gain of 300 (0.6%) in manufacturing partially offset the 1,000 worker loss in nonmanufacturing. There was only one loss among manufacturing industries--all other nondurable goods declined by 100 (0.5%). Sector increases were reported by all other durable goods (200, or 2.1%), nonelectrical machinery (100, or 5.6%) and printing and publishing (100, or 5.0%). Nonmanufacturing gains were limited to retail trade (200, or 0.6%) and services (100, or 0.3%). Decreasing industries were led by government (1.0%) and construction (5.2%) with 500 each. Another significant reduction occurred in wholesale trade, which fell 300 (2.5%) between months.

OVER THE YEAR This month's employment stands at 206,100 workers, an increase of 700 over the June, 1981 figure. A large nonmanufacturing gain is responsible--employment there is up 4,400 (2.9%), while manufacturing suffered the loss of 3,700 (7.0%). The only increases in manufacturing were posted by lumber (8.3%) and printing and publishing (5.0%), which picked up 100 employees each. Heading up the decreases were all other nondurable goods (1,700, or 8.1%) and apparel (900, or 11.4%). The nonmanufacturing sector had only three decreases--construction (1,200, or 11.7%), federal government (900, or 1.9%), and transportation, communication and public utilities (500, or 5.6%). Leading the increases were services (3,000, or 9.0%), retail trade (2,700, or 8.6%) and state and local government (800, or 2.2%).

UNEMPLOYMENT An additional 2,400 persons entered Knoxville's labor force from May to June, bringing the total figure to 230,400. There were 1,800 more unemployed persons in June than in May, which forced the rate up 0.7 percentage point to 7.7 percent. In June, 1981, the rate was 7.8 percent of a 231,700 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average hourly earnings for Knoxville area production workers showed little change during June, increasing only $3.56. Offsetting activity was posted in the durable goods industry where stone, clay and glass products workers worked less overtime for premium pay and nonelectrical machinery workers worked more. In the nondurable goods sector the only noticeable change was an increase in premium paid overtime worked in the apparel and other textile products industry.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Changes From May 1982 Net	%	June 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	230.4	228.0	231.7	+2.4	+1.1	-1.3	-0.6
Unemployment	17.7	15.9	18.1	+1.8	+11.3	-0.4	-2.2
Percent of Labor Force	7.7	7.0	7.8	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	212.7	212.1	213.6	+0.6	+0.3	-0.9	-0.4

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Average Weekly Hours June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Average Hourly Earnings June 1982	May 1982	June 1981
All Manufacturing	$319.90	$316.34	$293.09	39.3	39.2	39.5	$8.14	$8.07	$7.42
Durable Goods	366.52	366.28	343.84	39.2	39.3	40.8	9.35	9.32	8.43
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	479.95	530.35	383.66	47.1	50.8	40.3	10.19	10.44	9.52
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	321.98	269.38	307.23	43.1	36.9	41.7	7.47	7.32	7.37
Nondurable Goods	291.17	286.46	265.39	39.4	39.2	38.8	7.39	7.31	6.84
Food and Kindred Prod.	279.55	280.18	243.02	44.8	44.9	41.4	6.24	6.24	5.87
Textile Mill Prod.	187.11	185.98	187.15	37.8	37.8	39.4	4.95	4.92	4.75
Apparel & Other Tex. Prod.	215.04	205.72	194.14	38.4	37.2	36.7	5.60	5.53	5.29

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL June 1982	TOTAL May 1982	DISADVANTAGED June 1982	DISADVANTAGED May 1982	NON-WHITE June 1982	NON-WHITE May 1982	VETERAN June 1982	VETERAN May 1982
New Applications	3,728	2,855	1,255	903	484	418	310	235
Testing	24	49	13	21	0	0	4	0
Enrolled in Training	62	5	56	4	7	1	1	1
Nonagricultural Placement	2,069	1,899	794	772	311	355	163	141
Counseling	122	96	77	40	8	4	17	11

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Net Change May 1982	Net Change June 1981
TOTAL	206.1	206.8	205.4	-.7	+.7
Manufacturing	49.2	48.9	52.9	+.3	-3.7
Durable Goods	23.1	22.8	24.9	+.3	-1.8
Lumber (except furniture)	1.3	1.3	1.2	0	+.1
Furniture and Fixtures	.7	.7	.9	0	-.2
Stone, Clay and Glass	.8	.8	[illegible]	0	[illegible]
Machinery (except elec.)	1.9	1.8	1.9	+.1	0
All Other	9.6	9.4	11.0	+.2	-1.4
Nondurable Goods	26.1	26.1	27.9	0	-1.9
Food Products	3.9	3.9	4.1	0	-.2
Textile Mill Products	2.5	2.5	2.5	0	0
Apparel	7.0	7.0	7.9	0	-.9
Printing and Publishing	2.1	2.0	2.0	+.1	+.1
All Other	19.3	19.4	21.0	-.1	-1.7
Nonmanufacturing	156.9	157.9	152.5	-1.0	+4.4
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
Construction	9.1	9.6	10.3	-.5	-1.2
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	8.4	8.4	8.9	0	-.5
Trade	45.7	45.8	43.8	-.1	+1.9
Wholesale	11.5	11.8	11.1	-.3	[illegible]
Wholesale Durable Goods	7.6	7.7	[illegible]	-.1	[illegible]
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	3.9	4.1	4.2	-.2	[illegible]
Retail	34.2	34.0	31.5	+.2	+2.7
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	8.9	8.9	8.8	0	+.1
Service	36.3	36.2	33.3	+.1	+3.0
Government	47.6	48.1	47.7	-.5	-.1
Federal	9.9	10.0	10.8	-.1	-.9
State & Local	37.7	38.1	36.9	-.4	+.8

Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment declined by 1,300 (0.4%) between May and June, ending the period with 350,700 employed persons. A vacation shutdown is responsible for much of the 1,100 person (2.0%) decrease in manufacturing employment--that shutdown caused the temporary loss of 700 jobs (12.1%) in the paper products industry. Other manufacturing decreases include all other nondurable goods (300, or 6.7%), nonelectrical machinery (200, or 5.1%) and fabricated metal products (200, or 4.1%); all of these industries are suffering from decreased business activity. Sector increases were limited to furniture and fixtures (200, or 7.7%), and food products (200, or 2.2%). Nonmanufacturing industries suffered a small net loss (200, or 0.1%) primarily because of school closings. The biggest single decrease was in state and local government (700, or 1.5%) where the school closings are reflected. Other losses included federal government (200, or 1.3%) wholesale durable goods trade (100, or 0.8%) and construction (100, or 0.7%). These declines were almost offset by increases in services (800, or 1.0%) and finance, insurance and real estate (200, or 1.0%).

OVER THE YEAR Recession influences are blamed for the loss of 5,800 (1.6%) jobs from total nonag employment in the past year. Most of the decrease was in the manufacturing sector, which dropped 4,800 (8.0%). Almost every industry experienced a decline--leading the way was nonelectrical machinery (1,700, or 31.5%), where sales are suffering from high interest rates. Other important decreases occurred in all other nondurable (900, or 17.6%), fabricated metal products (1,000, or 17.5%), and electrical machinery (300, or 8.1%). The only industries with annual employment increases were food products (300, or 3.3%) and apparel (100, or 4.8%). On the nonmanufacturing side, increases were reported by services (2,300, or 3.1%) and retail (400, or 0.6%), both of which opened new businesses. Major decreases included transportation, communication and public utilities (1,400, or 5.1%), federal government (1,200, or 7.1%), and wholesale trade (1,200, or 3.6%).

UNEMPLOYMENT The Memphis labor force is up 5,300 to 406,500 since last month, while the unemployment total added 4,600. This large increase in unemployment pushed the rate up 1.0 percentage point to 9.9 percent. In June, 1981, the rate was 8.8 percent of a 411,000 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Due primarily to a gain in average weekly hours worked, average weekly earnings increased again during June. Both sectors, durable goods and nondurable goods, posted longer workweeks. Food and kindred products workers received more premium pay for overtime worked leading the increase in average hours.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY 1/ (in thousands)
*

	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Changes from: May 1982 Net	May 1982 %	June 1981 Net	June 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	406.5	401.2	411.0	+5.3	+1.3	-4.5	-1.1
Unemployment	40.3	35.7	36.2	+4.6	+12.9	+4.1	+11.3
Percent of Labor Force	9.9	8.9	8.8	+1.0	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	366.2	365.5	374.8	+0.7	+0.2	-8.6	-2.3

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
*

	Average Weekly Earnings June 1982	Average Weekly Earnings May 1982	Average Weekly Earnings June 1981	Average Weekly Hours June 1982	Average Weekly Hours May 1982	Average Weekly Hours June 1981	Average Hourly Earnings June 1982	Average Hourly Earnings May 1982	Average Hourly Earnings June 1981
All Manufacturing	$319.19	$311.20	$299.16	41.0	40.0	40.4	$7.78	$7.78	$7.41
Durable Goods	272.16	265.87	271.26	39.5	38.7	39.2	6.89	6.87	6.92
Lumber & Wood Prod.	201.30	187.14	190.84	36.6	34.4	36.7	5.50	5.44	5.20
Furniture & Fixtures	240.31	238.46	206.36	40.8	41.4	38.5	5.89	5.76	5.36
Nondurable Goods	361.67	351.44	326.61	42.4	41.2	41.5	8.53	8.53	7.87
Food and Kindred Prod.	353.85	328.02	301.58	43.1	40.9	42.1	8.21	8.02	7.16
Paper and Allied Prod.	446.82	415.04	385.31	51.3	49.6	44.7	8.71	8.37	8.62
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	397.61	412.78	378.45	42.8	44.1	43.4	9.29	9.36	8.72

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES
*

	TOTAL June 1982	TOTAL May 1982	DISADVANTAGED June 1982	DISADVANTAGED May 1982	NON-WHITE June 1982	NON-WHITE May 1982	VETERAN June 1982	VETERAN May 1982
New Applications	2,948	3,301	1,644	1,911	1,895	2,148	227	211
Testing	189	240	54	41	83	92	12	0
Enrolled in Training	142	191	136	186	124	39	10	2
Nonagricultural Placement	1,224	967	664	442	755	590	139	221
Counseling	367	362	285	269	278	279	36	40

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)
*

INDUSTRY	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Net Change May 1982	Net Change June 1981
TOTAL	350.7	352.0	356.5	-1.3	-5.8
Manufacturing	53.0	54.1	57.8	-1.1	-4.8
Durable Goods	23.2	23.5	26.6	-0.3	-3.4
Lumber (except Furniture)	2.7	2.7	2.8	0	-0.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	1.1	1.1	1.2	0	-0.1
Furniture and Fixtures	2.8	2.6	2.9	+0.2	-0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	4.7	4.9	5.7	-0.2	-1.0
Nonelectrical Machinery	3.7	3.9	5.4	-0.2	-1.7
Electrical Machinery	3.4	3.4	3.7	0	-0.3
All Other	5.9	6.0	6.1	-0.1	-0.2
Nondurable Goods	29.8	30.6	31.0	-0.8	-1.2
Food Products	9.3	9.1	9.0	+0.2	+0.3
Bakery Products	1.4	1.4	1.4	0	0
Apparel	2.2	2.2	2.1	0	+0.1
Paper Products	5.1	5.8	5.4	-0.7	-0.3
Printing and Publishing	4.1	4.1	4.2	0	-0.1
Chemicals	6.9	6.9	7.2	0	-0.3
All Other	4.2	4.5	5.1	-0.3	-0.9
Nonmanufacturing	297.7	297.9	298.7	-0.2	-1.0
Mining	0.2	0.2	0.2	0	0
Construction	13.8	13.9	13.8	-0.1	0
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	26.1	26.1	27.5	0	-1.4
Trade	95.7	95.9	96.5	-0.2	-0.8
Wholesale	31.8	31.9	33.0	-0.1	-1.2
Wholesale Durable Goods	18.8	18.8	19.4	0	-0.6
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	13.0	13.1	13.6	-0.1	-0.6
Retail	63.9	64.0	63.5	-0.1	+0.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	20.1	19.9	20.2	+0.2	-0.1
Service	77.6	76.8	75.3	+0.8	+2.3
Government	62.0	62.9	63.0	-0.9	-1.0
Federal	15.6	15.8	16.8	-0.2	-1.2
State & Local	46.4	47.1	46.2	-0.7	+0.2

* Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT School closings and the area economy in general caused the loss of 3,700 (1.1%) to Nashville's nonag employment total. This decrease was primarily the result of a 2,700 person decline in state and local government--from schools closing. Other nonmanufacturing losses included service and miscellaneous (800, or 1.0%); federal government (200); and transportation, communication and public utilities and trade (100 each). Sector increases were limited to wholesale nondurable goods and finance, insurance and real estate (200 each). The manufacturing sector experienced little activity during the month--gains in fabricated metal products, (1.6%) all other durable goods (1.2%) and apparel (2.2%) (100 each) were matched by losses in furniture and fixtures (200, or 5.7% and food products (100, or 1.4%). The offsetting increases and decreases resulted in a net manufacturing change of zero for the one-month period.

OVER THE YEAR Total nonagricultural employment has fallen 15,500 (4.3%) since June, 1981 in the SMSA. Both sectors showed decreases--manufacturing dropped 6,700 (8.0%), while nonmanufacturing is down 8,800 (3.1%) from a year ago. There were only two increases among nonag industries--all other durable goods added 200 (2.5%) and wholesale nondurable goods trade 100 over the year. Decreses were led by retail trade (3.400), leather goods (2,300), transportation (1,800) and state and local government (1,400).

UNEMPLOYMENT Nashville's labor force added 500 members between May and June, ending the month at 420,600. Employment dropped 1,300 during the period, while the number unemployed jumped 1,800. The unemployment increase caused a higher unemployment rate 8.7 percent in June compared to 8.2 percent in May.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings increased $8.69 due to a 1.1 hour increase in average weekly hours. Both the durable and nondurable goods sectors posted longer workweeks with durable goods production workers working 1.1 hour longer and nondurable goods, 1.0 hour longer. The largest industry increase was in the food and kindred products industry where more overtime was worked for premium pay.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Changes From May 1982 Net	Changes From May 1982 %	Changes From June 1981 Net	Changes From June 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force 1/	420.6	420.1	416.7	+.5	+0.1	+3.9	[illegible]
Unemployment	36.4	34.6	31.5	+1.8	+5.2	+4.9	+15.6
Percent of Labor Force	8.7	8.2	[illegible]	***	***	***	***
Total Employment	384.2	385.5	405.0	-1.3	-0.3	-20.8	-5.1

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings June 1982	Average Weekly Earnings May 1982	Average Weekly Earnings June 1981	Average Weekly Hours June 1982	Average Weekly Hours May 1982	Average Weekly Hours June 1981	Average Hourly Earnings June 1982	Average Hourly Earnings May 1982	Average Hourly Earnings June 1981
All Manufacturing	$325.48	$316.79	$307.51	41.2	40.1	40.7	$7.90	$7.90	$7.56
Durable Goods	330.40	319.59	[illegible]	41.3	40.2	40.8	8.00	7.95	7.80
Nondurable Goods	318.57	312.80	282.80	42.0	41.0	40.4	7.59	7.62	7.00
Food and Kindred Prod.	383.96	368.87	334.15	42.8	40.1	41.0	8.97	9.20	8.15
Printing and Publishing	332.24	327.71	280.87	39.6	39.2	37.4	8.39	8.36	7.51

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL June 1982	TOTAL May 1982	DISADVANTAGED June 1982	DISADVANTAGED May 1982	NON-WHITE June 1982	NON-WHITE May 1982	VETERAN June 1982	VETERAN May 1982
New Applications	4,751	3,819	2,063	1,383	1,445	1,016	186	211
Testing	229	181	59	49	33	21	9	0
Enrolled in Training	21	105	29	101	19	41	6	2
Nonagricultural Placement	1,826	880	1,114	383	590	199	240	221
Counseling	727	395	598	142	462	60	39	40

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Net Change May 1982	Net Change June 1981
TOTAL	348.4	352.1	363.9	-3.7	-15.5
Manufacturing	76.7	76.7	83.4	0	-6.7
Durable Goods	39.9	39.9	41.4	0	-1.5
Lumber (except furniture)	1.8	1.8	1.8	0	0
Furniture and Fixtures	3.3	3.5	4.0	-0.2	-0.7
Fabricated Metal Products	6.4	6.3	6.8	+0.1	-0.4
Machinery	12.1	12.1	12.9	0	-0.8
Transportation	8.0	8.0	9.8	0	-1.8
All Other	8.3	8.2	8.1	+0.1	+0.2
Nondurable Goods	36.8	36.8	42.0	0	-5.2
Food Products	7.0	7.1	7.0	-0.1	0
Textile Mill Products	1.7	1.7	1.7	0	0
Apparel	4.7	4.6	4.9	+0.1	-0.2
Printing and Publishing	11.0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Petroleum and Rubber	3.6	3.6	4.0	0	-0.4
Leather	2.4	2.4	4.7	0	-2.3
All Other	6.4	6.4	6.7	0	-0.3
Nonmanufacturing	271.7	275.4	280.5	-3.7	-8.8
Construction	16.2	16.2	16.9	0	-0.7
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	19.5	19.6	19.9	-0.1	-0.4
Trade	77.8	77.9	82.0	-0.1	-4.2
Wholesale	23.3	23.2	24.1	+0.1	-0.8
Wholesale Durable Goods	14.7	14.8	15.6	-0.1	-0.9
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	8.6	8.4	8.5	+0.2	+0.1
Retail	54.6	54.7	58.0	-0.1	-3.4
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	23.9	23.7	24.8	+0.2	-0.9
Service and Miscellaneous	76.3	77.1	76.8	-0.8	-0.5
Government	58.0	60.9	60.0	-2.9	-2.0
Federal	9.0	9.2	9.6	-0.2	-0.6
State and Local	49.0	51.7	50.4	-2.7	-1.4

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment dropped 1,100 (0.8%) between May and June, with both sectors showing losses. Manufacturing decreased by a total of 600 (1.2%), with losses in primary and fabricated metal products (400, or 8.0%), and paper and printing (300, or 5.2%) leading the way. Sector increases were confined to 100 each in furniture and fixtures, stone, clay and glass and all other nondurable goods. Among nonmanufacturing industries, increases were recorded by construction (3.0%) and retail trade, which added 200 each. Experiencing decreases were government (600, or 2.9%)--partly due to schools closing--transportation, communication and public utilities (200, or 3.0%), and service, which dropped 100.

OVER THE YEAR Both sectors have suffered about the same percentage decrease since last June, with nonmanufacturing dropping the greatest number of jobs (5,000. or 6.0%). Not surprisingly, the government category had the biggest single loss--TVA and other government cutbacks were responsible for 4,500 fewer jobs (18.1%) during the year. Other big declines were reported in primary metals and fabricated metal products (1,600, or 25.8%)--due to auto-industry related layoffs; transportation, communication and public utilities--down 500; apparel (400, or 8.7%); and lumber and furniture 300 (18.8%), largely because of the building industry slump. The manufacturing sector did not post even a single increase for the year, while nonmanufacturing reported only two--services went up 200, or 1.1%, and finance, insurance and real estate added 100 during the period.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Tri-Cities labor force is up 200 to 179,200 in June, but the number of persons employed dropped 200. The resulting 400 person increase in unemployment was enough to push the rate up 0.2 percentage point to 10.3 percent.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Net Change May 1982	Net Change June 1981
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay and Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Durable Goods (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Nondurable Goods (2)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Nonmanufacturing (3)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	June 1982	May 1982	June 1981	Changes From May 1982 Net	Changes From May 1982 %	Changes From June 1981 Net	Changes From June 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	179.2	179.0	[illegible]	+0.2	+0.1	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	18.5	18.1	[illegible]	+0.4	+2.2	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	10.3	10.1	[illegible]	***	***	***	***
Total Employment[1]	160.7	160.9	[illegible]	-0.2	-0.1	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL June 1982	TOTAL May 1982	DISADVANTAGED June 1982	DISADVANTAGED May 1982	NON-WHITE June 1982	NON-WHITE May 1982	VETERAN June 1982	VETERAN May 1982
New Applications	2,237	1,286	1,091	450	218	48	194	160
Testing	71	119	29	28	4	11	9	6
Enrolled in Training	120	23	117	24	13	5	4	2
Nonagricultural Placement	983	178	664	130	89	12	124	100
Counseling	213	40	191	30	7	1	5	13

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	TENNESSEE PORTION June 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION May 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION June 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION June 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION May 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION June 1981
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay and Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Durable Goods (1)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	TENNESSEE PORTION June 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION May 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION June 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION June 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION May 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION June 1981
Civilian Labor Force	141.6	141.5	147.5	37.6	37.5	39.0
Unemployment	15.4	15.3	12.8	3.1	2.8	2.7
Percent of Labor Force	10.9	10.8	[illegible]	8.2	7.4	6.9
Total Employment**	126.2	126.2	[illegible]	34.5	34.7	36.3

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
JUNE 1982

	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index June 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to June 1982 from		Index June 1982	Unadjusted percent Change to June 1982 from	
		June 1981	May 1982		June 1981	May 1982
ALL ITEMS	290.6	7.1	1.2	290.1	6.9	1.3
ALL ITEMS (1967-59=100)	337.9	-	-	337.3	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	280.2	5.1	0.8	280.5	5.1	0.8
HOUSING 1/	317.5	8.7	1.2	317.5	8.8	1.2
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	190.8	2.7	-0.4	189.6	2.0	-0.5
TRANSPORTATION	292.8	4.6	2.5	294.5	4.8	2.6
MEDICAL CARE	326.4	12.0	0.8	324.8	10.9	0.8
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	235.6	6.7	0.5	232.3	6.4	0.5
OTHER GOODS & SERV.	255.8	9.6	0.3	253.1	9.4	0.3
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.344	-6.8	-1.1	$.345	-6.3	-1.1
1957-59=$1.00	$.296	-	-	$.296	-	-

1/ Index series has undergone a change in title and/or definition.

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
SOUTHEASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE
SUITE 540 - 1371 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E.
ATLANTA, GA 30367
TELEPHONE: 404-881-4418

Authorization No. 0048 Lewisburg Tribune, Inc. 3150

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

CONGRESSIONAL INF. SERV., INC.
4520 EAST-WEST HWY.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014

S7495-28

The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

DATA FOR JULY 1982

State unemployment up again. The state's unemployment rate rose 0.4 percentage point in July to end the reporting period at 11.6 percent of the labor force. The rate hike is thought to be the result of late school closings causing a large increase in the labor force (up 18,000) and in the number unemployed (11,900.) The number of employed also went up during the month (6,100) preventing a larger rate increase.

U. S. rate unchanged. The employment and unemployment totals reflected small increases during the month, but they were not significant enough to change the unemployment rate. It remains at 9.8 percent of the 112,526,000 member labor force.

Van Buren, Williamson post rate extremes. Van Buren County had the state's worst unemployment with 42.1 percent, closely followed by Stewart with 39.1 percent. Williamson reported the least unemployment with 5.6 percent, down from 7.2 percent in June.

Nonagricultural employment drops. Total nonag employment fell 15,000 (0.9%) between June and July, as the manufacturing and nonmanufacturing sectors lost 7,500 each. Decreases were led by government (6,700) and apparel (2,300), while retail trade had the largest increase (2,200).

Initial claims rise, continued claims fall. At 82,702, initial claims were up 16,356 over the June figure and 16,278 from a year ago . EB initial claims totaled 7,722, up 457 between months and 6,503 since July, 1981. Continued weeks claimed were 353,515--down 50,191 since June, but up 120,586 over the year. EB continued weeks, at 62,719, were 9,568 below the June level; a year ago they numbered 17,952. The trust fund dropped $5.9 million during the month to $63.6 million--last July it was $159.1 million. The average weekly benefit maintained its June level at $87, six dollars more than the July, 1981 amount.

CPI shows overall increase. The July Consumer Price Index was 292.2--an increase of 0.6 percent since June, and 6.5 percent during the year.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR **ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER**
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

TENNESSEE'S E&CD HELPS BUSINESS AND COMMUNITY

The Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development provides services to prospective and existing industries in the state. Mr. Barry Helton, of the Department's Industrial Research section gave us the following outline of those services:

I. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT - recruits new industry to Tennessee, both from other areas of the U.S. and from foreign countries. Areas of concentration are medium and high technology industries, capital intensive industries, high growth industries, and industries compatible with communities and resources available in Tennessee. This division has two marketing sections--National and International--and the Industrial Research section, which provides statistical data, conducts market research and feasibility studies and supplies specific community data to aid in recruiting efforts.

II. BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY SERVICES - serves both new and existing industries; new industries are assured that a trained labor force will be available through specific training programs set up at area vocational-technical institutions, while existing industries are promoted as contributors to the state's overall economic growth.

Other responsibilities include export trade promotion, specialized consulting for prospective and existing minority businesses, and providing a clearinghouse on programs and projects of interest to small businesses. The division's new Product Matching Service encourages existing Tennessee manufacturers to purchase supplies, materials, and equipment from other Tennessee manufacturers.

III. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT - encourages communities to achieve economic growth by working closely with local officials to develop economic planning, industrial development programs and community facilities. In addition, the division monitors changes in federal programs and funding sources that affect state and local development activities, and manages such special projects as hazardous waste disposal problems and the development of port facilities.

--from Tennessee Dept. of E&CD
Divisions and Programs brochure
Marta Pearsall, Editor

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

S	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Changes From: June 1982 Net	June 1982 %	July 1981 Net	July 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	2,111.5	2,101.7	2,108.1	+18.0	+0.9	+12.5	+0.6
Employment 1/	1,876.5	1,868.4	1,919.6	+8.1	+0.4	-43.1	-2.3
Unemployment	[illegible]	233.8	188.9	+11.9	+5.1	+51.2	+26.8
Percent of Labor Force	11.5	11.2	9.0	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
U. S. Unemployment Rate	9.8	9.8	7.2	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

S	Average Weekly Earnings July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Average Weekly Hours July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Average Hourly Earnings July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
All Manufacturing	$281.06	$281.71	$268.61	39.2	39.2	40.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	291.06	288.80	281.07	38.8	38.2	40.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.94
Lumber and Wood Prod.	205.53	205.67	190.96	38.2	37.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	5.42	5.04
Furniture and Fixtures	216.78	221.98	216.66	37.7	38.8	39.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	328.99	340.06	351.65	44.7	45.6	43.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metal Products	407.93	428.03	393.36	39.3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fabricated Metal Prod.	289.30	296.46	283.48	38.2	39.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery, Incl. Elect.	278.16	270.51	278.26	38.0	37.8	40.0	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Instr. and Related Prod.	321.35	331.91	329.00	37.0	37.8	38.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	270.67	270.58	258.29	39.5	39.1	39.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food and Kindred Prod.	310.49	308.34	290.84	40.9	[illegible]	42.1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	219.74	219.67	209.75	39.1	[illegible]	38.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	182.58	178.79	169.81	36.4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper and Allied Prod.	390.71	389.19	[illegible]	[illegible]	41.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical and Allied Prod.	[illegible]	378.03	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rubber and Plastic Prod.	306.10	311.[illegible]	[illegible]	39.0	[illegible]	39.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather and Leather Prod.	148.74	[illegible]	[illegible]	38.2	[illegible]	36.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

S	TOTAL July 1982	TOTAL June 1982	DISADVANTAGED July 1982	DISADVANTAGED June 1982	NON-WHITE July 1982	NON-WHITE June 1982	VETERAN July 1982	VETERAN June 1982
New Applications	16,078	[illegible]	12,650	13,975	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Testing	1,493	1,271	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enrolled in Training	[illegible]	1,296	[illegible]	1,197	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonagricultural Placement	11,510	[illegible]	8,161	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Counseling	3,469	[illegible]	2,116	1,877	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay & Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metal Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non-Electrical Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electrical Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transportation Equipment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Precision Instruments & Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meat Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knitting Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yarn & Thread Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing & Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum Refining, [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail General Merchandise	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banking	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insurance Carriers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State & Local	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment lost 2,300 workers (1.4%) between June and July as seasonal layoffs and vacation closings took their toll. The manufacturing sector suffered a net decrease of 1,700 (3.6%), with losses in textile mill products (500, or 4.4%) and chemicals (400, or 7.7%) leading the reducing industries. All other durable goods supplied the only manufacturing increase by adding 100 (2.3%). Increases among nonmanufacturing industries were limited to construction (200, or 3.6%), retail trade (200, or 0.8%) and mining (100, or 7.7%). Major decreases were felt in services (400, or 1.4%) due to reduced tourist-related business, wholesale trade (300, or 3.7%), and state and local government (200, or 0.8%).

OVER THE YEAR A 3,000 worker (6.1%) loss in manufacturing combined with a gain of 300 (0.3%) in nonmanufacturing, giving total employment a net loss of 2,700 (1.6%) over the year. The largest single increase occurred in state and local government, which picked up 1,600 (7.2%) to supply additional public services. Other increases were posted by food products (400, or 7.8%); mining (300, or 27.3%); printing and publishing (200, or 12.5%); and all other durables (100, or 2.3%). Declining industries included primary metals (700, or 16.3%), textile mills (700, or 6.1%) and chemicals (600, or 11.1%) in the manufacturing sector, and wholesale trade (600, or 7.1%) and federal government (300, or 3.4%) in the nonmanufacturing sector.

UNEMPLOYMENT Chattanooga's unemployment rate went up 0.1 percentage point to 12.2 percent in June, based on a labor force of 206,100--the same as last month. In July, 1981, the unemployment level was 8.4 percent of a labor force totaling 197,800.

HOURS AND EARNINGS In July, Chattanooga area production workers received $11.07 less per week due to a 1.2 hours shorter workweek and a $.07 per hour decrease in pay. Both sectors suffered from less business. In durable goods, iron and steel foundry workers worked a 5.7 hours shorter workweek due to less business. Also in durable goods, the majority of fabricated metal products workers were on paid vacation, receiving less pay for fewer hours. Textile mill workers in the nondurable goods sector experienced a decrease in both hours and earnings due to less business.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In thousands)

	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Change from June 1982 Net	%	Change from July 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Employment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Iron and Steel Foundries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knitting Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper and Allied Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

	TOTAL		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1982	June 1982	July 1982	June 1982	July 1982	June 1982
New Applications	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Testing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enrolled in Training	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonagricultural Placement	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Counseling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In thousands)

INDUSTRY	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Change from June 1982 Net	%	Change from July 1981 Net	%
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber (except Furniture)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay and Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fabricated Metal Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery (except elec.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knitting Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing and Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Service	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State and Local	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT The Knoxville area lost 2,100 nonagricultural jobs (1.0%) between June and July, as the recession seems to be affecting SMSA employment once again. Only two industries showed increases--both from the manufacturing sector: stone, clay and glass and nonelectrical machinery each added 100, or 11.8 percent and 5.5 percent, respectively. The sector also had only two losers--apparel dropped 300 (4.5%) in a seasonal layoff, while textile mill products dropped 100 (4.1%) in a temporary layoff. On the nonmanufacturing side, state and local government had by far the biggest decrease, losing 1,200 (3.2%) in a combination of school closings and cutbacks. Other declines were recorded in construction (200, or 2.0%), where new building starts are way down, federal government (200, or 2.0%), retail trade and services (100, or 0.3% each).

OVER THE YEAR World's Fair-connected employment accounts for most of the 6,300 workers added since July, 1981. Services report the biggest single increase with 2,900 (8.6%) additional jobs. Other significant increases include retail trade (2,500, or 7.9%), state and local government (2,500, or 7.3%), and all other nondurable goods (2,000, or 11.6%). Major decreases occurred in federal government (1,100, or 10.2%)--some of it TVA employment, construction (1,000, or 9.6%), all other durable goods (600, or 6.0%), food products (500, or 11.4%), and transportation, communication and public utilities (500, or 6.0%).

UNEMPLOYMENT Increases in both categories of the labor force pushed its total up 1,000 (0.4%) to 231,800 in July. The unemployment rate also increased, going up 0.2 percentage point to 7.9 percent. In July, 1981, the rate was 7.4 percent of a 224,600 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Production workers in the Knoxville area received $8.78 more per week in July than in June. This was the only increase reported among the four major metropolitan areas. Little significant activity was reported in the durable goods sector, while the nondurable goods sector posted a .7 hour longer workweek and a $.23 increase in earnings per hour. The largest increase was in the food and kindred products industry, where the primary factors were more premium paid overtime and more incentive pay.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)
*

	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Changes From: June 1982		July 1981	
				Net	%	Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Employment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

[illegible]
*

	TOTAL		[illegible]		NON-WHITE		[illegible]	
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1982	June 1982	July 1982	June 1982	July 1982	June 1982
New Applications	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Testing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enrollees in Training	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonagricultural Placement	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
*

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981
All Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food & Kindred Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel & Other Sew. Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)
*

INDUSTRY	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Net Change From June 1982	July 1981
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber (except Furniture)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay and Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery (except electrical)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing and Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Service	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State & Local	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Knoxville SMSA: Blount, Knox & Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nonagricultural employment dropped 2,500 (0.7%) between June and July, as seasonal layoffs, recession-induced layoffs and strikes combined to lower the total. Increases and decreased offset each other in the manufacturing sector during the month; major industry changes were led by paper products, up 900 (17.6%) after vacation shutdowns last month. Other increases were recorded by all other durable goods (100, or 1.7%) and chemicals (100, or 1.4%). A strike in the food products industry gave it the biggest decrease--500, or 5.4%. Lumber (7.4%) and all other nondurable goods (4.8%) lost 200 persons each because of vacation closings and less business. Nonmanufacturing's largest decrease was one of 1,900 (4.1%) in state and local government, the result of summer layoffs in the schools. Other significant declines were 500 (3.2%) in federal government--partly seasonal-- and 200 (1.4%) in construction, part of it because of a strike.

OVER THE YEAR Recession is cited as the primary reason for the loss of 8,300 jobs (2.3%) since last July in the Memphis area. There was only one increase in each sector during the year--apparel added 100 (4.8%) to manufacturing's total, while services showed a healthy increase of 2,800 (3.7%) in nonmanufacturing. That sector's losses were led by transportation, communication and public utilities (1,300, or 4.7%), federal government (1,200, or 7.3%) and construction (1,100, or 7.5%). Manufacturing's biggest decreases were in nonelectrical machinery (1,700, or 32.1%)--which lost business as interest rates increased--all other nondurable goods (1,000, ro 20.0%), and fabricated metal products (900, or 15.8%).

UNEMPLOYMENT Memphis area employment in July is up 3,100 (0.8%) over June's total, while the labor force increased 1,600 (0.4%) to 408,700. The resulting drop in unemployment caused the rate to fall 0.4 percentage point to 9.5 percent. July, 1981, saw unemployment at 8.6 percent of the 409,200 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Memphis area production workers received an average of $313.10 per week during July losing only $.40 from June's figure. There was offsetting activity in the two sectors of manufacturing industries. Durable goods' average hourly earnings increased $.13 due primarily to more incentive pay received in the the furniture and fixtures industry. In the nondurable goods sector, the paper and allied products industry worked much less premium paid overtime causing a drop in average hourly earnings.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Changes From June 1982 Net	Changes From June 1982 %	Changes From July 1981 Net	Changes From July 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	408.7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	9.5	[illegible]	[illegible]				
Total Employment[1]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[1] Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes

[illegible]

	[illegible] July 1982	[illegible] June 1982	[illegible] July 1982	[illegible] June 1982	[illegible] July 1982	[illegible] June 1982	VETERAN July 1982	VETERAN June 1982
New Applications	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonagricultural Placement	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Counseling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings July 1982	Average Weekly Earnings June 1982	Average Weekly Earnings July 1981	Average Weekly Hours July 1982	Average Weekly Hours June 1982	Average Weekly Hours July 1981	Average Hourly Earnings July 1982	Average Hourly Earnings June 1982	Average Hourly Earnings July 1981
All Manufacturing	$313.10	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber and Wood Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food and Kindred Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper and Allied Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Net Change June 1982	Net Change July 1981
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber (except Furniture)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sawmills & Planing Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonelectrical Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electrical Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bakery Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing and Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm. and Pub. Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State & Local	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Includes Shelby and Tipton Counties, Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Nashville's nonagricultural employment is 2,000 (0.6%) below last month's total, with tight economic conditions and school vacations the two major reasons for the decrease. The school vacations showed up in state and local government (800, or 1.6%) and service and miscellaneous (500, or 0.7%). Construction, which normally has its highest employment in July, dropped 200 (1.2%) between months because of the economy. In the manufacturing sector, most industries declined slightly during the period; there were no manufacturing increases except for leather, which picked up 400 (13.3%) in a layoff recall. Nonmanufacturing increases came in retail trade (1,000, or 1.8%), finance, insurance and real estate (200, or 0.8%) and transportation, communication and public utilities (100, or 0.5%).

OVER THE YEAR Across the board losses added up to a total decrease of 15,500 (4.3%) in nonag employment since July, 1981. The manufacturing loss accounted for 6.9% (5,600) of the total; major industry declines included transportation equipment (1,300, or 13.8%) and leather (1,200, or 26.1%). Smaller but still significant losses were recorded in furniture and fixtures (800, or 20.5%), machinery (700, or 5.5%), other durable goods (700, or 10.6%), and fabricated metal products (7.4%), apparel (10%) and all other nondurable goods (7.5%), which dropped 500 each. Nonmanufacturing decreases were led by retail trade (3,600, or 6.1%); following were service and miscellaneous (1,700, or 2.2%), construction (1,100, or 6.4%) and wholesale trade (1,000, or 4.2%).

UNEMPLOYMENT The Nashville labor force increased 2,900 (0.7%) during the month, ending the July report period with 423,900 members. The unemployment category declined by 100, allowing the rate to fall 0.1 percentage point to 8.5 percent. A year ago the unemployment rate was 6.8 percent, based on a labor force of 431,600.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Both manufacturing sectors in the Nashville area posted hours and earnings figures which affected total average weekly earnings during July. The durable goods workers' average hourly earnings fell $.14 due to a longer workweek for lower paid employees and a temporary layoff causing fewer employees to receive relatively high pay. Major activity in the nondurable goods sector was in printing and publishing where higher incentive pay was provided during a shorter scheduled workweek.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Changes From June 1982 Net	June 1982 %	July 1981 Net	July 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	423.9	421.0	431.6	+2.9	+0.7	-7.7	-1.8
Unemployment	36.2	36.3	29.3	-0.1	-0.3	+6.9	+23.5
Percent of Labor Force	8.5	8.6	6.8	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Total Employment	387.7	384.7	402.3	+3.0	+0.8	-14.6	-3.6

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL July 1982	TOTAL June 1982	DISADVANTAGED July 1982	DISADVANTAGED June 1982	NON-WHITE July 1982	NON-WHITE June 1982	VETERAN July 1982	VETERAN June 1982
New Applications	[illegible]	4,751	2,051	2,043	1,065	1,445	250	198
Testing	198	229	43	39	32	33	21	9
Enrolled in Training	29	31	22	29	10	24	3	6
Nonagricultural Placement	1,988	1,526	1,253	1,114	975	790	230	240
Counseling	752	[illegible]	185	598	107	462	27	14

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings July 1982	Average Weekly Earnings June 1982	Average Weekly Earnings July 1981	Average Weekly Hours July 1982	Average Weekly Hours June 1982	Average Weekly Hours July 1981	Average Hourly Earnings July 1982	Average Hourly Earnings June 1982	Average Hourly Earnings July 1981
All Manufacturing	$314.76	$319.76	$[illegible]	40.1	40.6	40.2	$7.85	$7.88	$7.30
Durable Goods	322.70	328.41	[illegible]	40.8	40.8	[illegible]	7.89	8.03	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	308.39	311.20	276.51	39.5	40.0	39.9	7.81	7.78	6.93
Food and Kindred Prod.	391.03	383.51	339.90	43.4	42.9	41.3	9.01	8.94	8.23
Printing and Publishing	328.64	332.24	270.38	38.8	39.6	37.5	8.47	8.39	7.21

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	July 1982	June 1982	July 1981	Net Change June 1982	Net Change July 1981
TOTAL	346.6	348.6	[illegible]	- 2.0	-15.5
Manufacturing	75.6	77.1	81.2	- 1.5	- 5.6
Durable Goods	38.6	39.8	41.3	- 1.2	- 2.7
Lumber (except furniture)	1.7	1.7	1.8	0	- 0.1
Furniture & Fixtures	3.1	3.3	3.9	- 0.2	- 0.8
Fabricated Metal Products	6.1	6.4	6.6	- 0.3	- 0.5
Machinery	12.1	12.1	12.8	0	- 0.7
Transportation Equipment	8.1	8.1	9.4	0	- 1.3
All Other	7.3	8.2	8.0	- 0.9	- 0.7
Nondurable Goods	37.0	37.3	39.9	- 0.3	- 2.9
Food Products	6.9	7.0	[illegible]	- 0.1	[illegible]
Textiles Mill Products	1.6	1.4	1.7	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Apparel	4.5	4.7	5.0	- 0.2	- 0.5
Printing and Publishing	11.3	11.2	11.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Petroleum and Rubber	1.6	1.6	1.8	0	- 0.2
Leather	3.4	3.0	4.6	+ 0.4	- 1.2
All Other	6.2	6.3	6.7	- 0.1	- 0.5
Nonmanufacturing	271.0	271.5	280.9	- 0.5	- 9.9
Construction	16.2	16.4	17.3	- 0.2	- 1.1
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	19.5	19.4	19.9	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Trade	[illegible]	77.9	[illegible]	+ 0.8	- 4.6
Wholesale	23.0	23.2	24.0	- 0.2	- 1.0
Wholesale Durable Goods	14.5	14.5	15.4	0	- 0.9
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	8.5	8.7	8.6	- 0.2	- 0.1
Retail	55.7	54.7	59.3	+ 1.0	- 3.6
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	24.1	23.9	24.9	+ 0.2	- 0.8
Service and Miscellaneous	75.8	75.3	[illegible]	+ 0.5	- 1.7
Government	57.1	58.0	[illegible]	- 0.9	[illegible]
Federal	8.3	8.4	8.6	- 0.1	- 0.3
State and Local	48.8	49.6	49.4	- 0.8	- 0.6

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Area nonagricultural employment fell slightly between June and July, dropping 300 (0.2%) to 128,600 persons. Manufacturing industries showed a net gain of 300 (0.6%), with paper and printing reporting the largest increase (400, or 7.3%) thanks to callback from vacation layoffs. The only decreases were 100 each in all other durable goods (1.0%) and apparel (2.2%). The overall loss of 600 in the nonmanufacturing sector was primarily the result of the 700 worker (3.4%) decrease in government, caused by semester break and TVA reductions. Also contributing were 100 worker losses in construction (1.5%); transportation, communication and public utilities (1.2%); and finance, insurance and real estate (2.2%). Two increases offset part of the sector loss--retail trade (1.1%) and services (1.1%) each added 200 jobs.

OVER THE YEAR - Both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing employment declined significantly over the year, 5.6 percent and 5.9 percent, respectively. Among all industries, only three showed annual increases--all other durable goods in the manufacturing sector (100, or 1.0%), and retail trade (600, or 3.4%) and services (300, or 1.6%) from nonmanufacturing. The recession in auto-related industries was responsible for manufacturing's biggest decrease--primary and fabricated metals lost 1,600 (25.8%). Other major decreases were reported by apparel (500, or 10.9%) and textiles (300, or 10.3%). Heading up nonmanufacturing losses, government dropped 4,300 (17.9%) from last year's level. The closing of the Phipps Bend nuclear facility was the primary reason for that decrease. Transportation, communications and public utilities also posted a significant decline, 600, or 10.7%, because of recession-forced cutbacks--especially in the public utilities section.

UNEMPLOYMENT The Tri-Cities labor force added 3,200 members during the month, ending the July reporting period with 182,300 members. An additional 1,900 persons (10.3%) were unemployed in July, raising the rate from 10.3% to 11.1% this month. A year ago, the rate was 8.1% of a 185,400 member labor force.

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

	July 1982	June 1982	[illegible] 1981	Changes From: June 1982 Net	June 1982 %	July 1981 Net	July 1981 %
Civilian Labor Force	182.3	179.1	[illegible]	+3.2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	20.[illegible]	18.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	11.1	10.3	[illegible]	***	***	***	***
Total Employment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	TENNESSEE PORTION July 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION June 1982	TENNESSEE PORTION July 1981	VIRGINIA PORTION July 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION June 1982	VIRGINIA PORTION July 1981
Civilian Labor Force	143.7	141.6	145.7	38.6	37.5	[illegible]
Unemployment	16.1	15.4	11.8	4.2	3.0	3.2
Percent of Labor Force	11.2	10.8	8.1	10.9	[illegible]	8.1
Total Employment**	127.6	126.2	133.9	34.4	34.5	36.5

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
JULY 1982

Group	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index July 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to July 1982 from		Index July 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to July 1982 from	
		July 1981	June 1982		July 1981	June 1982
ALL ITEMS	292.2	6.5	0.6	291.8	6.3	0.6
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100	339.8	-	-	339.4	-	-
FOOD AND BEVERAGES	280.8	4.4	0.2	281.2	4.4	0.2
HOUSING 1/	319.2	7.5	0.5	319.3	7.5	0.6
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	189.7	2.7	-0.6	188.7	1.7	-0.5
TRANSPORTATION	296.1	4.8	1.1	297.9	4.9	1.2
MEDICAL CARE	330.0	11.6	1.1	328.1	11.1	1.0
ENTERTAINMENT 1/	236.6	7.0	0.4	233.5	6.8	0.5
OTHER GOODS & SERV.	257.2	9.7	0.5	254.5	9.5	0.6
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.342	-6.0	-0.6	$.343	-5.8	-0.6
1957-59=$1.00	$.294	-	-	$.295	-	-

1/ United States base year is 1967=100

Authorization No. 0048 Lewisburg Tribune, Inc. 3150

TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY
519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

CONGRESSIONAL INF. SERV., INC.
4520 EAST-WEST HWY.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20014

11/8/82 37495-2A

The Labor Market Report

TENNESSEE

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION OF THE TENNESSEE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY AFFILIATED WITH THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Data for August 1982

Unemployment drops, labor force rises. Tennessee's rate of unemployment stands at 11.1 percent in August, 0.6 percentage point below the July rate. The total labor force rose 5,200 between months, while an additional 17,400 persons were employed.

U. S. rate down slightly. The nation's unemployment level dropped 176,000 persons to 10,710,000, while the labor force went up 318,000 to 111,887,000 persons. This movement allowed the unemployment rate to fall 0.2 percentage point to 9.6 percent in August.

Nonmanufacturing employment declines. Employment in the nonmanufacturing sector dropped 5,300 between months. Hardest hit categories were trade (3,300) and services (2,300), both related to tourism activity in the state. Manufacturing had some large increases--apparel 3,200, furniture and fixtures 1,300 and stone, clay, glass 1,100--which partially offset decreases in both sectors.

Moore records lowest rate. Moore County, with a labor force of only 2,400, had the states' lowest unemployment rate in August (5.4%). The second-lowest rate occurred in Weakley County (6.5%). Stewart's 37.7 percent rate gave it Tennessee's worst unemployment, followed by Wayne County with 26.9 percent.

CPI up 0.2 percent. The August Consumer Price Index was 292.8--increase of 0.2 percent over the July index, and 5.9 percent for the year. Apparel and medical care had the biggest monthly increases at 1.1% and 1.0%, respectively.

Initials, continued claims drop. Initial claims dropped 25,210 to 57,492 in August; continued claims fell 14,170 to 339,345. Year ago totals were 40,936 and 255,371. EB initials rose 1,217 between months to 8,939, while total EB weeks compensated rose 13,475 to 76,194. August 1981 figures were 104 and 504 respectively. The trust fund balance at the end of August was $69.4 million--up $5.8 million over July but down $102.8 million from last year. August's average weekly benefit was $89--up $2 over the month and $8 annually.

LAMAR ALEXANDER, GOVERNOR **ROBERT J. BIBLE, COMMISSIONER**
For additional information write Joe S. Cummings, Chief of Research and Statistics, Department of Employment Security, Nashville, Tn. 37219

STATEWIDE

EBs End, FSC Begins

About 18,000 Tennesseeans lost their Extended Benefits unemployment compensation as of September 25, but most of them qualify for Federal Supplemental Compensation, a new program which began the week of Sept. 12-18. The Extended Benefits Program, in effect since January 25, ended because of a drop in the insured unemployment rate (IUR). This rate must average 4 percent for the prior 13 weeks and must be 20 percent higher than the previous 2-year average in order to keep EBs going. If the state's IUR meets both of these requirements again in the future, EBs will trigger back on. During the eight months the EB program was operational, $36 million was paid to about 59,000 unemployed workers. The fact that Extended Benefits were in effect here at the time Federal Supplemental Compensation was voted in by Congress allowed the state to get the maximum 10 weeks of benefits. All states will receive at least 6 weeks of benefits; some states will qualify for 8 weeks and others, like Tennessee, will receive the full 10 weeks. Unlike the EB program, which was paid half from Federal funds and half from the state's trust fund, FSC payments are 100% federally financed. To receive FSC, workers must meet the following requirements:

1) They must have exhausted their regular or extended unemployment insurance benefits and their benefit year must end after June 1.

2) They must conduct an active search for work and provide their local claims office with a written report of their employment contacts;

3) They must accept any reasonable job offer that pays as much as their weekly benefit amount or the federal minimum wage ($3.35/hr).

The department has already notified by mail approximately 18,000 workers that they may qualify for FSC. Others will be contacted as their benefits expire. Persons who receive notification should report to their local unemployment insurance claims office for an interview to determine eligibility.

--Taken from TDES News Release
Edited by Marta Pearsall

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Changes From: [illegible] Net	%	[illegible] Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Employment 1/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
U.S. Unemployment Rate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings [illegible]			Average Weekly Hours [illegible]			Average Hourly Earnings [illegible]		
All Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber & Wood Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture & Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metal Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fab. Metal Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food & Kindred Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper & Allied Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical & Allied Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rubber & Plastic Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather & Leather Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY [illegible]

	TOTAL [illegible]		DISADVANTAGED [illegible]		NON-WHITE [illegible]		VETERAN [illegible]	
New Applications	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Testing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enrolled in Training	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonagricultural Placement	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Counseling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	Net Change: July 1982 To Aug 1982	Aug 1981 To Aug 1982
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay & Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metal Industries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Non-Electrical Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electrical Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transportation Equipment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Precision Instruments & [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Meat Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dairy Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knitting Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yarn & Thread Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing & Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ind. Inorganic & Organic Chem.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum Refining, Etc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Utilities	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail General Merchandise	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance Insurance & Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Banking	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Insurance Carriers	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State & Local	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

CHATTANOOGA SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Chattanooga's nonagricultural employment dropped 1,100 (0.7%) as both sectors experienced layoffs in several categories. The biggest manufacturing layoff occurred in Chemicals, which lost 500 jobs (10.4%); other layoffs and decreases were small ones of 200 or less. Increases were limited to textile mill products, which picked up 500, or 4.6% when its workers returned from vacation, primary metals (200, or 5.6%), and printing and publishing (100, or 5.6%). In the nonmanufacturing sector the net 800 worker loss is attributed primarily to local government, which dropped 1,000 (4.2%) in service cutbacks. Services posted the second biggest loss (500, or 1.7%), mainly in outdoor recreation. The fast food business is reponsible for an additional 300 jobs (1.2%) in retail trade. The other trade categories also increased, as did finance, insurance and real estate (100, or 1.0%), and federal government (200, or 2.4%).

OVER THE YEAR The SMSA reports a 4,000 worker (2.4%) decrease since August 1981, most of it among manufacturing industries. Significant losses include chemicals (1,100, or 20.4%), primary metals (600, or 13.6%), fabricated metal products (600, or 8.1%), and nonelectrical machinery (600, or 20.7%). Lags in auto manufacturing and construction are blamed for the decreases. Only two industries in the sector posted annual increases--food products (5.8%) and printing and publishing (18.8%) added 300 each. The nonmanufacturing sector counted services (800, or 2.7%) and transportation communication and public utilities (300, or 3.9%) as its heaviest losses--the service loss came from private schools and hospitals, while small layoffs throughout the year made up the other loss. Annual increases were recorded by state and local government (600, or 2.7%), mining (300, or 27.3%), retail trade (200, or 0.8%) and finance, insurance and real estate (100, or 1.0%)

UNEMPLOYMENT The August unemployment rate of 11.0 percent was 1.2 percentage points below the July figure and compares to 7.9 percent a year ago. The rate drop was due to the loss of 2,400 persons (1.2%) from the area's labor force--the net result of an employment increase and an unemployment decrease.

HOURS AND EARNINGS The average weekly wage for manufacturing production workers in the Chattanooga SMSA increased $5.80 during August due to a .5 hour longer workweek and a $.06 per hour increase. Two durable goods industries--fabricated metal products and nonelectrical machinery--reported activity reflecting this increase. Nondurable goods industries showed more divergent averages; less business in the paper industry lead to a shorter scheduled workweek primarily affecting lower paid employees, while less business in the chemical industry resulted in a longer workweek worked by fewer employees.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In Thousands)

	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	Changes From: July 1982 Net	%	August 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	7.9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Employment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Aug. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Aug. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Aug. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1981
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fabricated Metal Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery, Ex. Elect.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knitting Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper & Allied Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals and Allied Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

	[illegible] Aug. 1982	July 1982	[illegible] Aug. 1982	July 1982	[illegible] Aug. 1982	July 1982	[illegible] Aug. 1982	July 1982
New Applications	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enrolled in Training	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonagricultural Placement	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Counseling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	Net Change July 1982 to Aug. 1982	Net Change Aug. 1981 to Aug. 1982
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber (except Furniture)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay and Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fabricated Metal Prod.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery (except elec.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Knitting Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing and Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemicals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm., and Pub. Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Ins. & Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Service	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State and Local	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Includes Hamilton, Marion, Sequatchie Counties, Tennessee and Catoosa, Dade, Walker Counties, Georgia.

KNOXVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment dropped 1,400 (0.7%) from July to August, as a small net gain in manufacturing was offset by the loss of 1,500 (1.0%) to nonmanufacturing. The largest decreases came from retail trade (1.8%) and state and local government (1.6%) each of which lost 600 jobs. On the manufacturing side, a single increase of 600 (9.4%) in apparel pushed the sector into a positive net change. Nonmanufacturing had only one increase as well--services picked up 300 (0.8%) during the month.

OVER THE YEAR World's Fair employment helped to keep the total nonag level up during the year, and was responsible for the 400 person (0.2%) increase over the August, 1981 total. The two largest single industry hikes were Fair-related--services picked up 3,300 (9.8%) and retail trade 1,400 (4.4%). State and local government also had a large increase with 2,400 (7.2%) additional workers. The manufacturing sector showed no annual gains, but it did have several major losses. All other nondurable goods fell 1,300 (6.4%) to lead the losers; it was followed by apparel (1,000, or 12.5%), all other durable goods (500, or 5.1%) and food products (400, or 9.3%) as the sector's biggest decreases. Nonmanufacturing losses included federal government (1,200, or 11.1%), construction (1,100, or 10.7%) and transportation, communication and public utilities (700, or 5.3%). The construction loss is also fair-related--a year ago the area was building up with stores, restaurants and lodging for fair-goers.

UNEMPLOYMENT - Total unemployment dropped 800 (4.3%) between July and August, while employment went up 500 (0.2%). These changes caused a decrease of 0.4 percentage points in the rate; it fell to 7.6 percent. In August, 1981, unemployment was 7.1 percent. Last year's labor force was 227,800, compared to 231,500 currently.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Knoxville area average weekly earnings remained static during the month after having shown the most movement in July. There were both upward and downward fluctuations among the industries. In durable goods, stone, clay and glass workers had more premium paid overtime, while nonelectrical machinery workers experienced a much longer scheduled workweek. Textile mill workers in the nondurable goods sector worked less premium paid overtime to produce the largest drop in average weekly hours--2.5 hours.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	Changes From July 1982 Net	%	Changes From August 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Employment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings Aug. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1981	Average Weekly Hours Aug. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1981	Average Hourly Earnings Aug. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1981
All Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery, Exc. Elect.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food & Kindred Prods.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Prods.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel & Other Fin. Tex. Prods.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

	[illegible] Aug. 1982	[illegible] 1981	[illegible] Aug. 1982	[illegible] 1981	[illegible] Aug. 1982	[illegible] 1981	[illegible] Aug. 1982	[illegible] 1981
New Applications	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Testing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enrolled in Training	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonagricultural Placement	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Counseling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	Net Change July 1982	Net Change August 1981
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber (except Furniture)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture and Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay and Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery (except elec.)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing and Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mining	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm. & Pub. Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Ins. and Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Service	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State & Local	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Includes Anderson, Blount, Knox and Union Counties, Tennessee and all of Oak Ridge.

MEMPHIS SMSA

EMPLOYMENT SMSA nonagricultural industries lost 800 jobs (0.2%) between July and August, as both sectors had small decreases. The manufacturing sector's loss of 300 (0.5%) was the result of a plant closing in the food products industry--partially offset by the end of a strike--resulting in the loss of 300 workers (3.4%). Other activity included decreases of 100 each in lumber (3.8%) and chemicals (1.4%), and an increase in all other durable goods of 200, or 3.4 percent. Nonmanufacturing had one increase as well--construction added 100 (0.7%). Decreases were led by retail trade (300, or 0.5%) and included transportation, communication and public utilities (0.4%), wholesale durable goods trade (0.5%) and federal government (0.7%) which dropped 100 employees each.

OVER THE YEAR A fairly substantial decrease of 9,400 (2.6%) in total nonag employment shows the recession's effect on the Memphis area economy during the the past year. Significant manufacturing losses included all other nondurable goods (1,100, or 21.6%) fabricated metal products (1,000, or 17.5%), nonelectrical machinery (900, or 20.0%), and food products (600, or 6.7%). State and local government had the most severe nonmanufacturing loss, as budget cuts eliminated 1,600 jobs (3.5%) since last August Other important declines occurred in transportation, communications and public utilities (1,400, or 5.1%), construction (1,000, or 6.8%), and federal government (900, or 5.6%). Across the entire nonag table, only one industry reported an annual increase--services picked up 2,400 workers (3.2%).

UNEMPLOYMENT In August, the Memphis area labor force stood at 407,800--up 800 from the July total. The employment level increased by 1,200 (0.3%) during the month, allowing the unemployment rate to drop 0.1 percentage point to 9.5 percent. A year ago, the rate was 8.6 percent of a 411,100 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS Average weekly earnings fell $2.01 during August for the Memphis area production worker. Average weekly hours dropped .8 hour due to activity in the durable goods sector; average hourly earnings rose $.11 due to activity in the nondurable goods sector. Several durable goods industries posted less premium paid overtime leading to the 1.7 hour shorter workweek and the $.21 lower wage rate. In nondurables, food and paper production workers received more incentive pay causing a $.35 per hour increase.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	August [illegible]	July [illegible]	August [illegible]	Changes From July [illegible] Net	%	Changes From August [illegible] Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Employment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Net Change [illegible]	Net Change [illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] Tennessee and Crittenden County, Arkansas

NASHVILLE SMSA

EMPLOYMENT Total nonagricultural employment went up 2,200 (0.6%) between July and August to a total of 347,800 persons. Slightly improved economic conditions are given credit as the reason behind an extra 500 jobs (0.7%) in the manufacturing sector. The biggest increases there were reported by all other durable goods (700, or 9.9%) and apparel (300, or 6.7%). The most significant decrease was in machinery (400, or 3.4%). The nonmanufacturing sector had a net increase of 1,700 (0.6%), with the largest single increase coming from state and local government (1,300, or 2.7%). Other increases were posted by retail trade (600, or 1.1%) and construction (500, or 3.1%), which seems to be responding to recently lowered interest rates. Decreases included wholesale trade (400, or 1.7%), finance, insurance and real estate (100, or 0.4%), services (100, or 0.1%) and federal government (100, or 1.1%).

OVER THE YEAR Last August, there were 359,700 nonagricultural employees in the SMSA, a total which is 11,900 (3.3%) more than at present. Manufacturing industries suffered a total loss of 7,200 (8.7%), while nonmanufacturing dropped 4,700 (1.7%). There was only one reported annual increase among all industries--state and local government added 1,000 (2.0%), with most of that increase in the local government category. Manufacturing's major decreases were posted by leather (1,800, or 36.7%) and transportation (1,500, or 15.5%), both losses were due to diminished levels of demand for consumer goods. Trade had the largest nonmanufacturing decrease at 2,600 (3.2%); construction followed with a loss of 900 (5.1%).

UNEMPLOYMENT Nashville's labor force grew by 6,200 (1.5%) between July and August, while the number unemployed dropped 300 (0.8%). This combination of changes caused the unemployment rate to fall from 8.6 percent to 8.4 percent between months. A year ago, the rate was 5.6 percent of a 430,600 member labor force.

HOURS AND EARNINGS There was little change in the Nashville area production workers' average weekly wage during August. Due to a $.09 per hour increase, weekly earnings increased $2.82. Activity in several durable goods industries caused the slight fluctuation. Fewer lower paid production workers worked a shorter week in one industry, and a wage rate increase was inacted in another.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (In Thousands)

	August [illegible]	July [illegible]	August [illegible]	Changes From: July [illegible] Net	Changes From: July [illegible] %	Changes From: August [illegible] Net	Changes From: August [illegible] %
Civilian Labor Force 1/	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Employment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1/ Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

HOURS AND EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Aug. [illegible]	July [illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	July [illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	July [illegible]	Aug. [illegible]
All Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food & Kindred Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing & Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL		DISADVANTAGED		MINORITY		VETERANS	
	Aug. [illegible]	July [illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	July [illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	July [illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	July [illegible]
New Applications	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Testing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enrolled in Training	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonagricultural Placement	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Counseling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (In Thousands)

INDUSTRY	Aug. [illegible]	July [illegible]	Aug. [illegible]	Net Change: July [illegible]	Net Change: August [illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber (except furniture)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Furniture & Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Machinery	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Transportation Equipment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textiles Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Printing and Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Petroleum and Rubber	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm. & Public Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Service and Miscellaneous	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
State and Local	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TRI-CITIES SMSA

EMPLOYMENT The area's 800 worker (0.6%) loss between months was termed insignificant by field analyst John Woody in Johnson City. Both sectors experienced small net decreases--300 (0.6%) in manufacturing and 500 (0.6%) in nonmanufacturing. The largest single decline occurred in construction (300, or 1.6%); it was followed by services (200, or 1.1%) and government (200, or 1.0%) as the only losses of more than 100 for the month. There was one increasing industry during the month--retail trade picked up 300, or 1.6 percent.

OVER THE YEAR Total nonag is down 7,200 (5.3%) since last August, an indication of how deep the recession has been over the year. Manufacturing industries lost a total of 3,300 workers (6.2%), with the biggest losses occurring in primary metals and fabricated metal products (1,600, or 25.8%), apparel (500, or 10.9%), and textiles (300, or 10.3%). The sector showed no annual increases. Among nonmanufacturing categories, there was one increase--retail trade picked up 900 (5.1%) as expansions and staffing of new stores brought additional job opportunities to the SMSA. The Phipps' Bend closing accounts for most of the 2,900 worker (12.9%) loss in government; other major decreases included transportation, communication and public utilities (700, or 12.3%) and construction (600, or 8.6%), which has been hurt by interest rate hikes during the year.

UNEMPLOYMENT Tri-Cities unemployment dropped 2,200 (10.8%) between July and August. Three hundred of these people found jobs and moved to the employment total, while the other 1,900 dropped out of the labor force. Together these movements caused a 1.2 percentage points rate reduction--to 10.0 percent. In August, 1981, the rate was 7.3 percent of a 182,800 member labor force.

ESTIMATED NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	Aug. 1982	July 1982	Aug. 1981	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay and Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Includes Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Sullivan, and Hawkins Counties in Tennessee and Washington and Scott Counties and Bristol City in Virginia.

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	August 1982	July 1982	August 1981	Changes From: July 1982 Net	%	August 1981 Net	%
Civilian Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Employment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY ACTIVITIES

	TOTAL Aug. 1982	TOTAL July 1982	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
New Applications	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Testing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Enrolled in Training	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonagricultural Placement	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Counseling	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

INDUSTRY	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Manufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber & Wood Products and Furniture & Fixtures	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stone, Clay and Glass	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Metals and Fabricated Metal Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Durable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Food Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Textile Mill Products	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Apparel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Paper & Allied Products and Printing & Publishing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Nondurable Goods	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Construction	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trans., Comm., & Public Util.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Trade	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wholesale	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Retail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Finance, Ins., & Real Estate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Services	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Government	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
All Other Nonmanufacturing	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

LABOR FORCE SUMMARY (in thousands)

	TENNESSEE PORTION [illegible]	TENNESSEE PORTION [illegible]	TENNESSEE PORTION [illegible]	VIRGINIA PORTION [illegible]	VIRGINIA PORTION [illegible]	VIRGINIA PORTION [illegible]
Civilian Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Unemployment	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Percent of Labor Force	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Employment**	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

**Includes persons involved in labor-management disputes.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX

CONSUMER PRICE INDEXES FOR ALL URBAN CONSUMERS AND URBAN WAGE EARNERS AND CLERICAL WORKERS
U. S. CITY AVERAGE (1967=100) UNADJUSTED
AUGUST 1982

Group	ALL URBAN CONSUMERS			URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS		
	Index Aug. 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to Aug. 1982 from		Index Aug. 1982	Unadjusted Percent Change to Aug. 1982 from	
		Aug. 1981	July 1982		Aug. 1981	July 1982
ALL ITEMS (1967=100)	292.8	5.9	0.2	292.4	5.8	0.2
ALL ITEMS (1957-59=100)	340.6	-	-	340.1	-	-
FOOD & BEVERAGES	279.9	3.6	-0.3	280.2	3.5	-0.4
HOUSING	320.1	6.8	0.3	320.5	7.0	0.4
APPAREL AND UPKEEP	191.8	2.3	1.1	190.7	1.5	1.1
TRANSPORTATION	296.2	4.4	0	298.0	4.5	0
MEDICAL CARE	333.3	11.4	1.0	331.3	11.0	1.0
ENTERTAINMENT	237.4	6.8	0.3	233.9	6.4	0.2
OTHER GOODS & SERV.	258.3	9.6	0.4	255.7	9.5	0.5
PURCHASING POWER OF THE CONSUMER DOLLAR:						
1967=$1.00	$.342	-5.5	0	$.342	-5.5	-0.3
1957-59=$1.00	$.294	-	-	$.294	-	-

For detailed breakouts of the above categories, contact BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
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ATLANTA, GA 30367
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519 CORDELL HULL BUILDING
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE 37219

POSTAGE AND FEES PAID
EMPLOYMENT SECURITY MAIL
LAB 449

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